The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WILMOT—At Deolie, near Nusseerabad, on the 27th May, from injuries received in an encounter with a tiger, Captain G. W. Wilmot, H. M.'s 106th Light Infantry; deeply regretted by his brother officers, and all who knew him.

MILLINGTON.—June 6th, at the European General Hospital, of sun-stroke, Charles Millington, aged 30 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PEARSON—At Calcutta, on the 23rd May, the wife of Capt. W. Pearson, of the S. S. "Celerity," of a son.

NORMAN—At 7, Moira Street, on the 20th May, the wife of Capt. F. B. Norman, Quarter Master General's Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FLINDELL—At Calcutta, on the 28th May, Charlotte, the wife of R. B. Flindell, Esq., Supt., Govt. Telegraph Department, aged 20 years and 6 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PRAGER—At Askern Estate, Wynaad, on the 25th May, the wife of Samuel Prager, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CROWTHER—At Ootacamund, May 29th, the infant son of Mrs. and Mr. J. B. Crowther.

LAWRENCE—At Bangalore, on the 28th May, Jessy Salome, aged 4 months, the infant daughter of Mr. John Lawrence.

CHINA.

DEATHS.

CLEASLEY—On the 23rd April, at Kowlong, Thomas Cleasley, Private H. M.'s 20th Regiment, aged 28 years.

GRIFFITHS—At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 3rd May, Daniel Griffiths, Private H. M.'s 67th Regiment.

POMSON—At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 8th May, Wm. Pomson, seaman ex Prussian brig *Typhoon*.

PONKS—At Hongkong, on the 11th May, on board H. M. S. *Hercules*, Wm. Ponks, Sapper, Royal Engineers, aged 32 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 6 P.M., on SATURDAY, 11th June 1864.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on 13th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The COMORIN, Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Weather permitting.
Friday 10th „ ......JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Friday 10th „ ......MAHARAJ..................... at 3 P. M.
Tuesday 14th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 10th and Surat on the 14th instant, will be the last Steamer for the Season.

For rates of Freight and apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Astronomer*, Captain THOMAS, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain THOMAS will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by rain or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *French Empire*, from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any Cargo damaged by *rain* or otherwise.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1864. Agents for the *French Empire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees per *Campbell*, from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, failing the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Campbell*.
Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Duleep Singh*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents Ship *Duleep Singh*.
Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 27th May 1864. Agents Ship *Sparkler*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP "HANNIBAL" FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous Advertisement, the Customs Authorities not having granted us permission to land the unclaimed Cargo by this vessel at the Elphinstone Bunder, we have been compelled to land it at the risk and cost of the concerned, on the Town Bunder; with instructions that the same be retained until our claims for Boat-hire, Landing, Watching, &c. have been paid.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. Agents ship *Hannibal*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per French Barque *Aurore*, Captain MAILLARD, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain MAILLARD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Barque *Aurore*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Caribbean*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for the *Caribbean*.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.
4th June 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड.
ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Romania*, Captain CRUIKSHANK, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain CRUIKSHANK will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M., on Thursday, the 9th instant, for the construction by contract of

Twenty Night Soil Carts, and Twenty Scavenging Carts, as per pattern, to be seen in the Surveyor's Office.

ALSO,

For the daily supply by contract of 2 Candies and 5 Phurras of Gram and 5,250 Bundles of Hay, at such time and place as may be appointed.

A deposit of two per cent. will be required to accompany each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, 4, Hornby Row, 3rd June 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).
बंबे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी लिमिटेड.
બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 16th of June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 16th to the 29th June, both inclusive. During which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th June 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £425,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation will shortly be prepared to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on London, and on other places, in India, China and the East where Branches and Agencies are in course of being established; also to purchase or collect Bills of Exchange on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.........3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ....5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ....7 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement*.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The Corporation grants Loans on Government and other approved Convertible Securities, and discounts Bills and Hoondies on Current terms.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6	months' sight	2s. ¾d.
„	4	„	2s. ½d.
„	3	„	2s. ¼d.
„	2	„	2s.
„	1	„	1s. 11¾d.
„	on Demand		1s. 11½d.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand			1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per anm.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 27th May 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a large LIFE-BOAT. Enquire either on board the ship *Diamond*, or No. 27, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.
26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.—The Rampart Removal Committee propose, with the concurrence of Government, to sell by Public Auction, on or about the 1st of August next, a few lots of ground, on the site of the old Ramparts.

The lots will be sold on Building Leases of 99 years, and will have frontages of from 30 to 40 feet each, with a depth of from 120 to 140 feet. The frontage will be eastward facing the old town.

There will probably be 5 such lots, forming one block, in Hornby Row, in the neighbourhood of the old Bazar Gate.

5 Lots in Rampart Row 140 feet deep.
5 Lots in Rope Walk Row 140 feet deep.

Further particulars will be furnished in future Advertisements, but in the mean time any information the Rampart Removal Committee can furnish with reference to the conditions which it is proposed to insert in the leases, may be obtained on personal application to the undersigned at his office near the Cooperage until the 10th instant.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Bombay, 1st June 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon of the 10th instant for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party consisting of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

8 Invalids
21 Men in health.
2 Women.
8 Children.

Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provision, and Water.

The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Office of the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, 6th June 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES 1,000 PER SHARE ON THE NEW SHARES OF THIS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share, on the new Shares of this Company, will be payable at the office of the undersigned on or before the 10th June 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that the Second Call of Rs. 200 per Share will be payable at the Office of the Commercial Bank of India on or before MONDAY the 13th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further portion of the Original Capital of this Company, viz., 10,000 Shares of £5 each, will be issued at par, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, in the proportion of one Share to every two Shares held by them.

Applications for these Shares from the present Members must be made to the undersigned, and a deposit for £1 per Share paid thereon on or before the 1st July next, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay.

By order,
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of Resolution No. 5, passed by the Court of Directors in London on 17th October 1863, a Second Call of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on or before 1st July next, after which date interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड
ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE OF CALLS.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors held on the 27th instant, the following Calls will be payable at the Office of the undersigned, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the date specified below, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid after those dates, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

2nd Calls......Rupees 500......Due 30th June 1864.
3rd Calls......Rupees 500......Due 15th August 1864.
4th Calls......Rupees 500 ......Due 30th September 1864.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, 28th May 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, give a larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)
धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन
लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

			Per dozen.
CLARET.			
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à			Rs. 12
St. Julien	do.	do.	„ 18
Pauillac	do.	do.	„ 25
Pontet Canet	do.	do.	„ 35
COGNAC.			
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.			„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.			„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy			„ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue,	do.		„ 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal..........................at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints......................... „ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac .... „ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do........................ „ 36 „ „
Sauterne .... „ 20 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.				
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.				
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. / White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still „ Moselle { By Deinhard and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK / MOSELLE } ......Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30			
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica...	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell,	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Hare	Poachers	
Rabbit	Venison	
Mock-Turtle	Oysters	
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
Salmon	Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch		
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
Veal	Partridge	
Chicken		

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બોમબે હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસટમેનટ કંપની
લીમીટેડ.
बंबे हाउस येंड ल्यांड इन्वेस्टमेंट कंपनी
लिमीटेड.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at a Meeting held on the 11th May 1864, viz:—

"That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let for the benefit of the House and Land Investment Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises, which the Company may, for the time being, hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit."

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.
8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A 12 inch Hydraulic Press complete, with a set of Hand Pumps, Connecting Pipes, and Spare Leathers. Apply to FLETCHER & MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.
Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to
20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—
400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Bunzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
125,000 Feet Deals, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 „ „ Spiced „
46 „ „ Lobsters.
546 „ „ Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 30th May 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P / 2 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.

4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.

1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Pa'chouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmine
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangipanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½ ... ... Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6 ... ... „ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7 ... ... „ 5

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches... ... ... Rs. 40
10 „ ... ... „ 15
12 „ ... ... „ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs. As.	Kin's. Rs. As.	Albert. Rs. As.	Lilly. Rs. As.	Linear. Rs. As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Table Spoons „ ...	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons „ ..	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3
Gravy Spoons „	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle „	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives „	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks „	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
Skewers ......per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint...	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints...	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern...	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints...	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints...	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diame ., bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

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Pear tree 18 inches long each ... ...Rs.	3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each ...	4	0
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Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches...	8	
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Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches...	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches ...	11	0
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Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long ...	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long ...	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long ...	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long ...	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches...	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches...	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 42 inches ...	15	0

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
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TARPAULINS.—A number of these of excellent quality are for sale. They are light, flexible, perfectly impervious, and warranted not to crack. Average size 17 feet by 22 feet.
ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection:—

WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.
GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.
MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.
PHOTOGRAPHIC stock has been recently arrived viz., Chemicals, best Albuminized Paper, Mahogany and Rosewood Stereoscopes, Carte-de-Visite Pictures, Stereoscopic Views and Colored Pictures, Cart-de-Visite Morocco Leather Frames, Gold Lockets, &c. &c. selected by Mr. Sykes when in England.
Hummun Street.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

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A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
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Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

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BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
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HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tincture, and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
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LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
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By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

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The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, 20 Dozen Photographic Frames, a few Dozen Silk Parasols, 1 Cask of Gilt assorted kind Cups, Mugs, Egg Cups, &c. &c., a few Dozen Oval Pictures, in Gilt Frames.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P. M., the undermentioned landed property, by order of the Mortgagee, Pandoorung Ragoba, under the power of sale contained in Mortgage Deed.

All that Right, Title, and Interest possessed by Currim Khan bin Suddoo Khan Ruffooghur, the Mortgager, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in New Cazee Street, with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 889, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards, and bounded on the East by public passage and house of Mahomed Ebrahim Muckba, on the West by the said New Cazee Street, on the North by the house of Shumsoodeen Muckree, and on the South by the house of Mahamed Ebrahim Muckba; and for further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to the Mortgagee Pandoorung Ragoba, at the Office of Messrs. Acland and Prentis.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
Two Gold do. do. by "James McCabe,"
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness Plated on German Silver.
30 Pieces of White Horrockses, Miller & Co., Long Cloth, marked E F. Rs. 19½.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th June 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,... ... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
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Will be published at noon.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,
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Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.

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Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
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THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED.—A few Clerks experienced in Banking operations. Salaries from Rupees 30 to Rupees 150 per mensem. Applications accompanied by testimonials should be sent to the undersigned. By order of the Managing Directors,
CRUSTNARAO PANDOORANG,
7th June 1864. Secretary.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Consignees of Goods per *Defiance*, SYMONS, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain SYMONS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. Salary 300 Rs. per mensem, with free Quarters.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office on or before the 30th instant.

Testimonials of character and fitness for the Office, should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,
E. HINGLEY, Clerk,
Committee of Management House of Correction.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th June 1864, in Grant Road Theatre, will be performed the much admired Drama, in two Acts, entitled the "Charcoal Burner," or the "Dropping Well of Knaresborough." After which a Song and Dance, the whole to conclude with a laughable Farce entitled the "Trials of Tomkins."

Tickets to be had at the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery...	Rs. 2
Stalls....................	„ 3	Pit...........	„ 1

Doors open at 8 P. M. Performance to commence at 8.30 P. M., precisely.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. CATHARINA DE MELLO, ESPERANIA MARIA DE MELLO and JOSEPH PASCOAL DE MELLO, heirs of the late Mr. Domingoes de Mello, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to CHOONILALL MOTTEELALL all those the Messuages, Tenements and Dwelling-houses, and Outhouses, and Buildings standing on the Fazandary ground called or known by the name of Oart Luzia, situate and being in Agyary Lane without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty square yards and seven feet, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the West by the passage leading to the said oart, on or towards the South by the house belonging to the Brotherhood of Santissima Sanaments of the Church of N. S. de Esperança, on or towards the East by public road, and on or towards the North by the house belonging to the said Brotherhood. All persons having claims upon the above-mentioned property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 16, Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims preferred thereafter will be considered null and void.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1864. C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for the purchaser above named.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER VINING, & Co.

THE following Engineering Books can now be had at Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.—

Browne on the Steam Engine	Rs. 30	0
Do. on the Screw Propeller	24	0
Simm's Practical Tunnelling ...	16	0
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Shaffner's Telegraph Manual	20	0
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Percy's Metallurgy (Iron and Steel) ...	31	8
William's Practical Seodesy	6	8

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Sunday, 12th......... 4h. 40m. P. M.
Full Moon, Monday, 20th.......... 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th......... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun-fire.
					Morn	Even	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	8	Mars sets at 1h. 29.	5 23	6 35	1 6	1 25	6th June 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 21.0.
Thur.	9	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	1 44	2 3	
Fri.	10	Daybreak at 3h. 59.	5 23	6 36	2 23	2 45	
Sat.	11	St. Barnabas A. & M.	5 23	6 36	3 7	3 29	
Sun.	12	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 36	3 53	4 22	
Mon.	13	Twilight ends at 8h.	5 23	6 36	4 53	5 25	
Tues.	14	Jupiter rises 3.56.	5 23	6 37	5 56	6 26	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	June 1
AGRA	May 28	LAHORE	May 28
ALLAHABAD	May 28	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	June 1
BANGALORE	May 27	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	May 30	MEERUT	May 31
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	June 1
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 21	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	May 24	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

"MR. COX, M.P." for Finsbury, and Editor of the *Law Times*, whose orthographical, historical, geographical, and arithmetical errors are the standing dish of "*Mr. Punch*," has found at last a critic more to his mind, in our own most religious and gracious *Times*, the *Times of India*. Mr. Cox has been writing up Mr. Robert Knight, and so the "Frien's o' Rab" are writing up Mr. Cox in return. The common topic is of course our wicked selves:—and us the learned abuse most unmercifully, for our proneness to laugh at Bottlewala magnificence and munificence, and our expressed apprehensions that all the expenditure of "the Honorable Mr. Rustomji Jamsadji Jijibhai, Esquire," upon the "training" of native youths for the English Inns of Court, will not make them into gentlemen, nor of course entitle them to receive the preliminary qualification, without which the selected Inn of Court will not admit them—we mean the certificate to that affect of two English barristers at law, themselves members of the Inn.

It does not appear that "Mr. Cox" disputes our premises, but he certainly quarrels with our conclusion; and it seems to be a puzzle to that person's gifted mind to conceive what connection there can possibly be between a Parsi's fitness to be a barrister, and his admission to the Bar.

Our difficulty—so well as we can remember what is now six months' old—was this: nobody but a gentleman, by manners, honour, and education, has the smallest chance of getting two English gentlemen to put their names to a paper, certifying to their personal knowledge of him in that character. What native youth, we asked, has as yet attained to that degree of reputation?

Again, we could not but be struck by the strictness of the discipline of the Inns of Court, in regard of youths after reception. If a student be given to lying, to tricks, to conduct foreign to the habits of an *English* gentleman—for we went no further—he will find a still greater difficulty in getting fresh sponsors hereafter for his good abearing upon being called to the Bar. When that awful time comes, he will discover that every idle word—as he, in his Eastern style of ethical criticism, will be too apt to think it,—has been treasured up against him;—nor even, if he shall succeed in satisfying his sponsors, will it by any means follow that the Benchers of the Inn are equally tolerant. And the same scrutiny will wait upon every step of his after-life. The sentence of degradation is always there hanging by a hair over the head of the barrister of loose ethics.

Therefore, we concluded, we do not see how by any human possibility, under existing circumstances, is this Parsi barrister making experiment to prove remunerative or creditable, or successful in any way. The materials of success are utterly wanting.

Now, what says "Mr. Cox" in answer to all this? Does he deny the existence of any one of these difficulties? Not at all! All that he says is, whatever Lincoln's Inn and the Inner Temple may think of these candidates, the Middle Temple, which is less squeamish, will be sure to pass them through. Therefore, never mind, Parsis, what the *Bombay Gazette* says; but come over to London, and spend your money freely, and take your chance!

We exhort these Parsis in all seriousness not to follow this treacherous advice, not to suffer this "miserable squeak of the *Law Times*," as the *Legal Examiner* has dubbed it, to vibrate upon the nerve of the Parsi brain. There are so many better ways of spending the money. For instance, why not give it to Government for providing house room for the Legislative Council up at Poona, in the rainy season? This at least would look better than the present arrangement for paying some thousand of rupees to the Hon'ble Rustomji Jamsadji Jijibhai for such house room. Be that as it may, let them beware of false teachers trading in morality, here and in London, under the borrowed ensigns of the *Times*.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

The Back Bay Job continues to be the principal subject of discussion in Bombay. The press, however, is but feebly supported by the public in its denunciation of the Job. The very outrageous character of the bargain made by Government with the promoters of the Reclamation Company is its best protection against any general expression of public indignation. For the shares, which are still pending the sanction of Sir Charles Wood, unallotted, can already be sold at a premium of 200 per cent. in the open market—a premium which is equivalent to the sum of £3,000,000 on the whole amount of the shares; and, as all the Europeans in Bombay, and nearly all the intelligent natives—that is to say, the two classes which together form public opinion—are anxiously expecting that in the distribution of this largesse of three millions some portion at least will fall to their lot, there are very few persons who dare to say what they think of the business before the coveted shares are allotted. It is only by an appeal to England that one can hope to succeed in having the real nature of this scandalous transaction thoroughly exposed. Let us, therefore, shortly state the grounds on which it seems to us that Sir Charles Wood may fairly be called upon to interfere in the matter. It has been, in the first place, clearly proved that the Bombay Government has acted illegally in making a secret concession of public property of incalculable value to Mr. Michael Scott and his friends, in reckless violation of rules, framed three years ago and published from week to week in the *Government Gazette* at the very time that the underhand negotiations with Mr. Scott were going on, for securing the utmost possible publicity and competition at the sales of waste lands. Again, the Government has overlooked altogether the entirely new conditions attending any scheme for the reclamation of Back Bay, which were created by its own determination to bring the main line of the Bombay and Baroda Railway along the foreshore of that Bay. It may even be affirmed that the Government has been guilty of a *suppressio veir* in its representation that Back Bay has been to be had for the asking any time these twenty years, and that the promoters of the present Company have been the only men found willing to undertake the work. The truth is, that, till last year, as the Government well knows, the undertaking involved great expenditure with but a small chance of profit. But circumstances were entirely altered when the Railway line was finally fixed upon; and it is disgraceful that, at a time when the Government is forced to incur the heavy cost of providing land for the Railway through the island as far as Back Bay, it should wantonly sacrifice, for the benefit of a wealthy and influential member of the Legislative Council and his friends and allies, land in Back Bay which, if it had been put up to public auction, would probably have fetched as much money as would have repaid this expense ten times over.

Public rumour, of course, does not scruple to ascribe corrupt motives to the men who have been instrumental in accomplishing this gigantic Job. But we are inclined to believe that the conduct of Sir Bartle Frere, his Councillors, and his Secretaries in this and similar cases should be judged more leniently. Jobbery is the natural result of that evil system of governing India from the Hills which has nearly attained perfection in this Presidency. With such pleasant retreats as Matheran and Mahableshwur in the hot weather, and Poona in the rains, the chief officials of Bombay are for the most part only too glad to turn their backs on the capital for some nine months of the year, and to live in retired stations far away from "the city's mechanical din" and the busy hum and converse of men. This way of life has its advantages, no doubt it prolonged the valuable lives of our public men, and gives us robust, rosy-complexioned officials instead of the sallow, wasted Nabobs who used to rule India. But it is a question whether it does not improve the liver at the expense of the intellect and the conscience of our rulers. For in these out-of-the-way stations the vice of Anglo-Indian life, cliqueism, attains its most formidable dimensions. The voice of public criticism only reaches the Governor at Kirkee or Mahableshwur in a subdued whisper, and he and those about him become too ready to forget that there is any world at all outside their own little circle of intimate friends, or that the interests of the public may mean something quite different from the private interests of the honourable gentlemen who have money and leisure enough to follow the Governor's Court as it moves from one hill station to another.

There is a strong and growing feeling of disgust in Bombay at the pre-eminence given to drawing-room and dinner-party politics by the government of Sir Bartle Frere; and this disgust has been augmented within the last fortnight by the almost openly insulting reply which the Government has given to an official remonstrance by the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the mismanagement and breakdown of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Instead of trying to effect improvements on the line, the Government is content to go on hoping that things will improve of themselves, and paying extravagant compliments to every one connected with the Railway. In sober truth, many men in Bombay have come to the conclusion that we should get on better than we do at present without any Government at all.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 5TH JUNE.

Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Calcutta.

KURRACHEE, 6TH JUNE.

Steamer *Coringa* sailed for Bombay.

WE believe (says the *Hurkaru* of the 30th May) "that on Saturday and yesterday more than one visit of curiosity was paid to the good ship *Candia*. "The damage done to the steamer as recorded by the passenger who wrote the interesting account of the disaster, in the Englishman of the 28th Instant, appears to be less than we were led to suppose, nevertheless there is abundant evidence of the winds of Heaven having visited the craft 'too roughly.' We hope that the public will, at an early date, be furnished with the authentic and official account of the storm, and its effects, from the Agents of the Peninsular and Oriental Company here. We know that brave men are modest men, and upon their own merits are too often dumb, so we do not look with much hope for a letter from Captain Castle, however glad the public and ourselves would be to receive one. The accounts, however, already published by the Bombay Journal and our contemporary here, have put us in possession of sufficient facts, to show that under the blessing of Providence, the safety of the ship was owing to the coolness and ability of her gallant Captain, and his able officers. Those who like ourselves, saw the *Sarah Sands* at the Mauritius after Captain Castles successful steering of the burning ship into port, formed doubtless then an opinion of the skill and mental resource in danger, possessed by that officer, which, it is gratifying to find, is confirmed by his gallant conduct during the late terrible cyclone. There are heroes besides those who have faced shot and shell, and ridden death rides under 'grape and canister,' and we are glad to know of the one amongst us, who has added another name to the already brilliant list which the Mercantile Marine of England can boast, of men who never having seen a battle, have yet made their decks 'fields of fame,' by displaying there in fire or tempest, all the attributes of courage, skill and devotion which go to from the character of a true hero."

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.*—BY DR. PEET.

HAD the volume on which we are about to make a few remarks been addressed specially to home students—had Dr. Peet published for them a single octavo volume on the Principles and Practice of Medicine without having any very novel views to set forth or any more special qualification for the task than a good many years of routine practice—we should probably have felt inclined to question the propriety of adding, on such slender grounds, another to the numerous systematic treatises on the same subject which already exist; but as Dr. Peet's work is addressed specially to the students of Indian Medical Colleges, for whom, we believe, none similarly comprehensive has been before written, and as it is founded on very considerable experience both of the wants of that particular class of students and of the phases of disease with which they come most into contact, we welcome it as a really valuable addition to Indian Medical literature and as supplying a want much felt both by native students and by European medical men on first coming to the tropics.

As we have implied above, there is nothing at all novel in the manner in which Dr. Peet treats his subject, nor have we discovered any original views with regard to special points in pathology, diagnosis, or practice; yet there is much that cannot be found in any other systematic treatise—much that has hitherto existed only in monographs and works treating exclusively of diseases peculiar to India. Indian medical officers will have recorded much more of their experience than they have yet done before we shall be in a position to undervalue a synopsis of the practical deductions drawn by a Medical man of high standing from nearly twenty years' experience in one of the largest hospitals in India. A mere collection of assorted histories of individual cases would not have been of nearly the same value to the class for which the work is intended. Young men who are still *in statu pupillari* cannot, as a general rule, gather the information they require from such crude sources; it must be put before them in a state of greater preparation or they are unable to assimilate it: further, it is most desirable that any book which is put into a student's hands as a text book, should be arranged in such a form as to permit of his referring to it with ease for assistance in any difficulties which may beset him in his earlier days of practice; he should not have to turn up half a dozen books before finding what he wants.

Perhaps some one will be apt to object to Dr. Peet that, in his advice as to treatment he is too much of an eclectic—that he cannot be claimed either by the bleeders or the anti-bleeders, the allopaths, homeopaths or hydropaths as decidedly of any of their schools; but that is only to say that in an age when one man seizes on one principle, another upon a different one, and a third upon another still, and each says that his favourite principle is that on which the physician is to act in every variety of circumstances, Dr. Peet pursues the more rational plan, and quietly acting on the principle really applicable to the circumstances before him, *seems* in the eyes of partizans to be an allopath to one patient, a homeopath to another, a hydropath to a third, and so on. Indeed, we are not sure but that the practical deduction often intended to be drawn from Dr. Peet's remarks on treatment is that very little had better be done; he does not actually say so; but often while enumerating routine remedies, one can see that his own opinion of their value is small, and, shocking as it may seem to some of our readers, this has pleased us as much as anything else in the book, and would have pleased us still more had it been more decidedly expressed. Our estimate of the duties of medical men differs very widely from that popularly entertained; the latter we take to be that when a man is sick the doctor is to cure him; but apart from the use of that word cure to which we very strongly object as meaning nonsense ninety-nine times for every one that it means the opposite when used with reference to a human agent—apart from the mistaken use of that word—we maintain that common sense does not teach that it is the medical man's duty to subject to treatment every one who is not in perfect health. Probably some one will exclaim that if there be any foundation for our view, all the fuss that is being made about getting medical men for the public service is absurd; if sick men don't want doctors, get nurses, there are always plenty of them to be had. But we don't say that sick men don't want doctors; all we say is that they don't all want treatment—medicine, blisters, pills, &c.—from doctors: far most frequently the doctor's chief duty is to decide whether the disease requires treatment or not, and far most frequently none but a doctor, and a thoroughly educated one too, can decide that point—and on the correct decision of that point in a good percentage of cases, the patient's chance for life hangs. The incipient stages of acute diseases are accompanied by so many symptoms common to them all, that it requires much practice and acuteness to distinguish between them. Of a hundred patients coming before a medical man, he could not with safety neglect to enquire into the symptoms of a single one; but after satisfying himself of the nature of the illness of each, he might probably with perfect safety send seventy-five away with the assurance that they required nothing more than time to restore them to health. Of course one must suppose all these persons to to be strong-minded and to have perfect faith in their doctor; but as in every-day life seventy-five strong-minded men do not generally present themselves to any one consecutively, and as even the strongest-minded will be nervous when their own health is in question, we suppose it is hopeless to expect that medical men will ever be able to give up prescribing bread pills for complaints real and imaginary, the one kind requiring medicine as little as the other very frequently.

We are glad to see that on the whole Dr. Peet discourages the use of mercury as a remedy for inflammation; he places its use under such restrictions as to render it comparatively innocuous; had he prohibited it altogether—except as a cholagogue—we should have sided with him entirely.

Perhaps in speaking of bleeding and depleting measures generally, our author is rather apt to merge eclecticism into indecision; we can well appreciate the difficulties he felt about giving advice on these points in the present undecided state of medical opinion even in the very highest quarters; but as in actual cases a man must decide one way or the other, it would be well for a teacher to speak with some degree of decision, honestly stating his own convictions. We know that even the most revered—and justly revered—physicians have continued to preach free blood letting years after their last lancet was rusted in its case; but we do not think the example is one to be generally followed.

While Dr. Peet seems to approve of alcoholic and fermented liquors taken in small quantities with the food, as improving the appetite and perhaps the digestive power of the stomach, he draws a faithful picture well calculated to deter from the abuse of them which is but too frequent.

P. 119. The effect of alcohol in the stomach is to coagulate, and thus impede the solution of the albuminous constituents of the food. It also over-excites by its irritant properties the glandular secretions of the mucous membrane, and produces more or less permanent congestion. Received into the blood by absorption through the veins, it stimulates and excites every organ to which it is conveyed. The most notable influence is upon the brain, the functions of which, at first merely excited, are afterwards perverted and even suspended. The liver and kidney are goaded to increased action; the former chiefly as respects its power of forming sugar, the latter in regard to its own peculiar secretion. The more remote effects of intemperance are scarcely less constant and striking. The functions of the stomach are deranged, as evidenced by a voracious or defective appetite, vomiting, water-brash, heart-burn, gaseous distension, and constipation of the bowels. The circulation of the blood is retarded, and particularly in the lungs. Hence congestion of the pulmonary capillaries and that short dry cough which is almost general in spirit drinkers. Passing by means of the portal system at once into the liver, the function and structure of that organ are deranged. Mixing with the blood, and being inassimilable, it can only be got rid of by excretion, and as the kidneys are the chief organs by which this is effected, they also often suffer, at first by over-excitement, afterwards by depression. Acting upon the nervous systems it produces head-ache, lassitude, despondency, and even mental derangement.

The correctness of the above sad picture cannot be impugned by any one of experience, but we can scarcely say as much for the following statement which, we suspect, must be a *lapsas linguæ*.

P. 119. During inebriation, alterations in temperature, endemic, epidemic, and contagious influences are in an unusual degree operative.

We think our own experience agrees with the popular idea that neither cold nor wet have their usual effect on drunken men—men actually in a state of inebriation we mean.

As it is extremely desirable that the general public should have something like a definite idea of the doses in which quinine should be administered, we will quote what Dr. Peet says on the subject:

P. 490. It does not seem to be a matter of much importance whether this medicine is taken in one large dose or in several smaller doses, provided that the whole quantity be given two or three hours before the time of the expected paroxysm. I prefer, as a general rule, giving it in doses of from five to eight grains, and repeating the dose every second hour, until from twenty to thirty grains have been administered. .... In my own practise, it has not been found requisite to administer a larger quantity than sixty grains in one day, and very rarely indeed more than thirty.

After discussing the question of excision of parts bitten by mad dogs, Dr. Peet thus sums up:—

P. 441. When it is remembered, that of twenty persons bitten by a rabid animal nineteen will probably escape should no surgical treatment be adopted, it is clear that excision must be performed a great many times before the proportion will have been reached, which will entitle it to be considered as a preventive.

Whilst, therefore, should the wound be of small size, I would not dissuade any one from performing excision, I have not such confidence in its efficacy as would induce me to practise it when the wound is large and when there are several wounds.

A pleasing feature of Dr. Peet's book is the prominent importance which he gives to all hygienic means for maintaining and restoring health. The vast importance of impressing on old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, the laws of hygiene which are being daily evolved, and on which the existence of all depends, cannot be exaggerated, and if Dr. Peet's treatise served no further end than that, it would have done enough to entitle him to real gratitude. How necessary it is that the native medical practitioners of India should be thoroughly instructed in all that is known as to the hygiene of sewerage, drainage, cultivation, burial places, sites of houses and arrangement of streets, water supply, markets, tanks and bathing-places, on each of which Dr. Peet has some advice to offer. Certainly, the task of instructing in these matters would be an easier one if the teacher had good examples and models to point to; and we trust that such will not always be as difficult to find as they now are; our new Municipal Commissioner will, we hope, soon make Bombay a model of sanitary improvements.

Dr. Peet has the faculty, while sticking very close to his subject and dispensing with any copiousness of illustration, of writing in a very readable manner on, what would be considered by most people, a rather dry subject: he does not labour under the idea, which is not unknown among writers on kindred subjects, that so long as the matter is good much attention to the manner of expressing it may be dispensed with; his style is that of a writer who has the English language perfectly at command.

It occurs to us that a very useful addition to the book would have been an introductory address laying before students the very responsible nature of the duties of the profession they have selected, impressing upon them the duty of using every available means for improving their knowledge, and setting before them the high and noble ends for which the profession should be pursued. Such prefixes are common in books of this class, and have often, we are persuaded, a very beneficial effect.

It now only remains for us to express the satisfaction we feel in finding that Bombay can put forth such a very respectable looking volume, for though the title page bears the name of Messrs. Churchill of London as the publishers, in addition to those of Thacker, Vining & Co. of Bombay, yet we see that the book was printed at the Byculla Press to which establishment it does great credit. Of course in a scientific work, where there is a vast number of very out-of-the-way names, a good many errors will creep in, but in the present instance we must say they are fewer than we expected to find them.

It is very satisfactory to learn that Government has acknowledged the merits of the work by ordering a number of copies for the use of the subordinates of the Medical Department.

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* *The Principles and Practice of Medicine, designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges.* By JOHN PEET, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Surgeon Major in the Bombay Army; Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Grant Medical College; and Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital at Bombay. London: John Churchill & Sons: Bombay, Thacker, Vining & Co., 1864.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KURRACHEE, 30TH MAY.

NEWS reached Jacobabad on the 23rd instant of the assassination of the ruler of Khelat, Shere Dhil Khan, at a place called Nurr, in the Gundava Pass, by a Pathan in his suite. It is rumoured the man shot his Chief through jealousy. Full particulars have as yet to come. Shere Dhil Khan, you will doubtless recollect, usurped the throne of Khelat in March, 1863, when he wounded and drove away his relative Khodabad Khan who has now a fair chance of returning to the Khanat. I do not wonder that there should have been an intrigue at the bottom of the murder, for Shere Dhil Khan was a notoriously licentious and intemperate man. It was only a few months ago that the Chiefs, at an interview with the Political Superintendent of the Frontier, who had assembled them to ascertain whether they preferred the usurper to Khodabad Khan, expressed themselves in favour of the former, who was accordingly recommended to Government to be recognised as the lawful ruler of Khelat.

The invalids and others awaiting passage to England at the Depôt have all left. The *Louisa* took the first batch—consisting of 221 men, 11 women and 14 children—on the 21st. The following officers also embarked:—Captain Harrison, H. M.'s 79th Highlanders, in command; Captain Davis, 1st Battalion 19th Foot; Lieutenant Dunlop, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Lieutenant Jewis, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers; and Assistant Surgeon Thornhill, 7th Hussars, in medical charge. The *Salamanca* came in on the 20th, and sailed again on the 25th with 158 men, 12 women, and 16 children; and the undermentioned officers:—Captain Brigstorke, H. M.'s 51st K. O. L. I., in command; Lieutenant Cobbe, 51st; Lieutenant Middleton, 51st; and Lieutenant Park, cadre 3rd Bombay Europeans. There are now only about half-a-dozen men at the Depôt.

The Master Attendant at this Port has just issued his Report on the effect of the Harbour works on the bar. The channels, as I intimated sometime ago, are in a worse condition now than they were before the beginning of operations, the east one being two feet and the west one foot shallower than in their normal state. The line of deep water in the east channel is so winding that all loaded ships have to be towed out, and few loaded ships entered port last monsoon without bumping; but the only noticeable accident happened to the ill-fated *Pioneer* which lost her rudder and was for sometime likely in consequence to come to grief in our own waters. Within the past year, however, there has been some improvement in the depth of water in the east or main channel as compared with the preceding year; there are now eighteen inches more. In the west channel the water is one foot less. The *Talpore* wreck is reported to be well clear of the channels, although it is within port limits.

The decrease of traffic in the Sind Railway has been large of late, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year, viz:—

Week ending 17th April......Rs.	1,432	10	0
„ „ 24th „ ... „	5,035	8	6
„ „ 1st May...... „	8,062	8	5
„ „ 8th „ ... „	1,300	3	1
Rs....	16,830	14	0

It has been necessary, in consequence, to stop one of the luggage trains from running. The cause of this falling off is the stagnation which rules the cotton market, the hoarding up of grain by the Banyans who are keeping it for times of greater scarcity, and the prevalence during the month of storms and adverse winds which have retarded the movements of the native river craft.

Major-General Honner has just closed his half-yearly inspection of the C. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, and expressed himself highly satisfied with everything he saw. He begins to inspect H. M.'s 109th on the 2nd proximo.

CALCUTTA, 30TH MAY.

OUR chief, indeed almost our only, news is atmospheric. But it is admirable news, for to us the weather report is a matter of vital moment. It continues satisfactory in the extreme. For the last ten days we have had the pleasure of seeing large fleecy clouds roll up with the early morning and at noon gather into a thunder-cloud which bursts over us and cools the air to a delightful temperature, while volumes of rain pour over our thirsty land; and, no less useful mission, scour our fever laden drains. As I pointed out last week the occurrence of the rains so early as the middle of the month of May puzzles the weatherwise, and the question of *pucca* rains or *chota bersat* is still considered an open one; still, as we are at the end of May I certainly make bold to incline to the belief that these are the "regular" rains which have set in this year unusually early, and I am confirmed in the notion by our friends the adjutants, who have extensively put in an appearance and thereby give us to understand they entertain somewhat similar ideas of their continuance.

Political news with us is limited to Thursdays, when the *Friend of India* makes its appearance, and duly posts us up in the delinquencies of our Lieut.-Governor for the current week. As a specimen of warfare the following is not unamusing. The offender being at Darjeeling is possibly but little affected by the tirade—looks upon it possibly in the same light as the costermonger is reported to have taken the vicious onslaughts of the partner of his joys. Not that the *Friend* is allowed, however, to have all the say entirely to himself. Matter with the newspaper world here, especially when as is mostly the case mails are overdue, is far too scarce to let anything slip by. Accordingly our light of the press, the *Englishman*, which since the promotion of its Editor to the dignity of Justice of the Peace has become furiously respectable and conservative, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the authorities. Last week, by the way, our friend flew to the rescue in such hot haste as apparently not to have left him time to select his weapons of warfare. Still, as the roughest instrument may serve your turn where the main object of its application is to send your antagonist sprawling, the Calcutta Thunderer hurled at Serampore the following delicately composed paraphrase on the old nursery rhyme:—

There was a little man,
And he had a little pen,
And he wrote little leaders that went pop, pop, pop;
And he said I mean to be
A great authoritee
And will learn in the Serampore shop, shop, shop.

So far the Editor of the *Friend* might perhaps have felt inclined to congratulate himself on finding his enemy in a politer mood than usual; but the poet quickly shows him that he is not going to deviate from the established order of amenities, for

This little man alas!
Was something of an ass,
With a temper that would bubble up, up, up;
He bit the late G. G.
And snapped at Cecil B.
Like a snappy little terrier pup, pup, pup.

And so on; the verse declaring that if Mr. Beadon's salary may be considered excessive so may be the Editors of the *Friend*—

For here at Serampore
It makes a pretty store,
But at home it was something a line, line, line.

While on the subject of newspaper controversy I ought not to let pass unnoticed the discussion which has taken place this week between our two dailies as to whether on Monday last there was or there was not a visitation of Calcutta by an earthquake. The affirmative was boldly taken by the *Hurkaru*. It stated the earthquake as a very qualified earthquake, like the woman's baby in Marryatt's novel—"only a little one Marm"; and by the modesty of announcement might well have hoped to have escaped criticism, or at any rate a flat contradiction. The *Englishman*, with its usual elephantine jocularity, pokes fun at his old rival, and tells the Editor he has been mistaking an explosion of some gunpowder used in blasting a wreck in the river for an earthquake. *Hurkaru* retorts, and very fairly, that as the gunpowder exploded on the Saturday and his earthquake was not until the Monday it is quite possible they may be speaking of different events, unless indeed, like the laundresses in Tom Hood's "Skying a Copper" the powder was of a sort to "burn up by degrees." Thereupon a sort of typographical sniggle by the *Englishman* and—as they say in the Parliamentary debates at home—the subject dropped.

"Commercial activity" is the euphemism selected by the brokers here for designating the liveliness of the trade in joint stockery speculation, and in the brokers circulars you may now see that there has during the past week been considerable activity in the commercial world and a prospect of much more. The fact is we are returning at the very first chance we get to our old abominations, and the next state we come to will, there can be no question, be anything but an improvement on the last. If we can credit rumours among the past productions of a speculative revival we are to have a Monster *Credit Foncier* here to which all would-be-furnishing concerns must turn as the sunflower to the sun. It is difficult to say what will do in so slow a place as Calcutta, but joint stock action does not seem the mechanism for relieving us in most of the points for which we have established it.

"Bombay is shortly, we understand, to be illuminated with gas" is a paragraph that has more than once of late figured in English newspapers, but from the quotations in your share list I presume you are at the present moment in the enjoyment of the promised boon. Let us hope you are better served than we are here. The gas is atrocious rendering the streets by night scarcely better illumined than the dark ages—we have patches of the old *regime* of oil about the city still. And yet if one were to listen to the reports what a miracle of perfection have we not here in the Oriental gas.

The grand legitimate subjects of combined enterprize is the establishment of a water supply on an adequate scale seems entirely to have escaped the notice of these "promoters" of companies, who scorn earth and sea in search of something or other which may become the subject of manufacture through the agency of a "Limited." Pure water would, we are constantly told, reduce the fearful mortality prevalent here, and Heaven knows we want some steps taken in this direction. A sad case of cholera at Spence's yesterday has frightened the sojourers there. The victim was a Civil Engineer of the Cuttack district named Colburne, who was on an official visit to Calcutta. It give a sad sense of the vicissitudes to which life is exposed here to the new arrivals by the steamer, when they heard that a man in high health and spirits playing a match at billiards at midnight was in his grave before the sun went down on the next day. One would think to witness the piles of filth in our streets and the abominations before our doors that we were as great fatalists as those over whom we rule. Well may Florence Nightingale in her observations on sanitary conditions of our army in India, say that the secret of our unhealthiness of our cities are that they have not "fair play" owing to "the utter regard of the commonest sanitary precautions."

Among other engines of civilization about to be applied to Indian life we have the births, deaths, &c.—no, not marriages yet (who was it called them the hatches, the matches, and the snatches?)—registration in full work. When I say the system is in full work I mean it manipulates all the material that comes within its ken, but the hopefullest of us have to admit that the results as yet have only shown that we have failed to obtain the results. Statistical people would be puzzled, taking the figures as their basis of calculation, to make out what our enormous population was about. The press is usefully devoting a portion of its energy to this important point, and we may soon hope for something tangible as the basis for action in Sanitary Reform. The domestic life of the upper class of natives is so closely sealed a book to us that we must necessarily have many obstacles to overcome before we can hope to produce a Register that would meet with the approval of a Chadwick.

Socially we are in repose as usual. Her Majesty's birthday saw 250 worshippers of Terpsichore. It was the hottest night of the year, otherwise we are, as I say, in repose! Shakespeare has not excited us even to the extent of getting up a reading, and as to Garibaldi the very name in a newspaper article is enough to make us skip it. It would take a good deal to get up an enthusiasm in Calcutta. The *Candia* so long the theme of description by passengers has at length reached the haven of her rest at Garden Reach. I visited her yesterday and found her much less injured than I anticipated from the fearful accounts given by her passengers in the papers. As you reach the river bank there is no need for asking "which is the *Candia?*" for exteriorly she bears all the indications of a wreck. Her fore-top-mast, main-top-gallant-mast and mizen-mast carried away, and all her spars, barring her foreyard sent down, added to the iron-mouldy state of her hull give you quite the idea of a tempest tossed, and all but foundering, ship. On board, however, the damage is far less perceptible, nor could I find any traces of over rough visitation. I was accompanied by one of the officers of the ship who informed me that the bulwarks had never been washed away, although here and there a portion of the *grille* had been torn away. The gunwale was as perfect as before she encountered the cyclone. None of the fragile deckhouses had lost their roofs or suffered in any way, nor were the saloon windows generally I understand broken in by the heavy sea. The cabins presented a curious assortment of toilet services smashed and beaten by successive rolling into the strangest shapes, and from the description the rolling must have been awful. I incline to think the bulk of the mischief was owing to the weight and pressure aloft.

In verification of the speculations I have spoken of as current on the subject of the ship burnings, we have now and again complaints by American seamen or other seamen of American ships as to the brutalities to which they are exposed at sea. The cases have latterly appeared in the Small Cause Court where the seamen have brought actions against the captains of the ships for their wages up to date and declined returning on board. At first the contention by the captains that they were to reckon the men's wages on the footing of "greenbacks," viz., the dollars at rupees 1-4 passed muster with the Court, but a very strong opinion being expressed as to the injustice of the proceeding the cases have been retried and the law is settled here that the estimate of the dollar is to be at the rate of Rupees 2-4.

BOMBAY.

MR. GOVIND VISHNOO BHIDAY, Head Master of the Juggonath Sunkersett English School, has been transferred to Tanna.

MR. JANARDHUN VENAYEK BAPUT, B. A., will shortly be appointed as Superintendent of the Elphinstone Central School.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, the second Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, sat yesterday in the full Court with his brother Judges to inaugurate Dr. Reid as Chief Judge.

BY a telegram received from Bushire last night we learn that the *Berenice* arrived there after a very fair run, with her engines and boilers in capital condition. The message was dated the 6th instant, which speaks well, not only for the submarine cable but also, for the land line between here and Kurrachee.

THERE was, we understand, some miserable financial dispute between the Departments, as to allowing a clerk to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp; but we are glad to hear, that it has been settled that the Hon'ble gentleman shall have his own clerk, in the same manner as the other Barrister-Judges.

BY a private letter from Singapore, we learn that "Tom Cringle" is travelling with Mr. McCollum and his troupe, which left Singapore for Batavia on the 20th of May. From articles in the *Straits Times* "Tom" seems to have embroiled himself somewhat while staying there on account of a police case in which he warmly interested himself.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

March.—"Vart Lana"	Kuhner.
Waltz "Viceroy's"	Schmuck
Rando (Op).—"Cenerentola"	Rossini.
Quadrille.—"La Belle Francaise"	Stone.
Selection (Op). "Puritan's Daughter" ...	Balfe.
Galop "Sensation"	Hird.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IN consequence of the heavy fines inflicted upon the butchers on Monday for having meat for sale unfit for food, the Fort bazaar was unsupplied yesterday, the butchers feeling indignant at what they considered the imposition. Some respectable Parsees applied to the Senior Magistrate for advice on the subject, but he told them it was entirely out of his line. They then inquired whether they would be allowed to open shops for the sale of meat out of the market, and they were referred by his Worship to the Municipal Commissioners.

RAOJEE SOOBEDAR'S CASE.—The alleged charge of false imprisonment, for the purpose of extortion, which has been preferred against Raojee Soobedar, by Sajun, woman, has been decently buried, as we understand that the prosecutrix has disappeared from Bombay since the last two days; and although strict search has been made she is not to be found any where. Thus we see that the course of justice has been interfered with by some evil-disposed persons; but we hope that the police authorities will try their utmost to find out the woman.

ON Monday last there was a well-attended general meeting of the Shareholders of the East India Press Company, one of those schemes of practical usefulness started by Messrs. Brice & Co. The object of the Company is to provide similar presses to those in use in this port at all the important stations on the G. I. P. Railway, and we venture to think that nothing will help to revolutionize the trade in cotton so much as this step. It was stated that the first of the iron-framed press buildings had already been shipped and that it was expected a set of engines and presses were also on their way. This indicates good progress, for the Company was only registered in November last.

THE following are the passengers proceeding to Suez by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, Captain Gribble, to-morrow morning:—

To Suez.—Colonel Stewart; Captain Acklone, 44th Regiment; Mr. G. W. Cline.

To Alexandria.—Mr. W. R. Mitchell.

To Marseilles.—Lieut. L. Brown; Mr. J. G. Ward; Mr. Currie; Mr. John Stewart; Mr. Arrowsmith; Mr. J. Vanderberg; Mr. N. Denison.

To Southampton.—Captain Cochrane; Mrs. Pritchard and child; Mrs. Thomas Crawford; Lieut. S. H. Halahan, H. M.'s 44th Regiment; Mrs. Montgomerie and three children; Mr. J. C. Hall.

Second Class.—Mr. John Ord; Mr. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. Poole; Mr. Stanley; Mr. Woodcock; Mr. Falkard; Mr. Falke; Mr. Stoneybridge; Mr. Joseph Henry Reading; Mr. Charles Greaves; Mr. John Carter; Mr. John Downes; Mr. Watts; Mr. Hamilton. In addition to these, a number of Mechanics connected with the India to England Telegraph are returning home with Colonel Stewart.

APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE CHARTER-PARTY CASE.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that an action was recently brought in the Bombay Court of Small Causes by Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, the well-known brokers, against Messrs Cohen and Company, to recover the sum of Rs. 278, on account of brokerage due to them for effecting a charter-party for the ship *Alaya*. The verdict in this case was given in favour of the plaintiffs. Yesterday an application was made before a full Court by Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the defendants, for a new trial in this case. The application was based on the ground that the charter-party referred to was not signed by the defendants, but by the master of the vessel, who should, therefore, be considered as the responsible party in the transaction. After some discussion, the Court came to the opinion that the signature of the captain to the charter-party did not relieve the defendants, as the consignees of the ship from responsibility. The application was, therefore, refused.

THE WEATHER.—The Brahminical calculation, which is as old as the Vedas, as to the setting in of the monsoon at the *mirg sal*, was not so near to the actual truth this year as we have often known it to be. Sunday last, the day indicated, was by no means so unpleasant a day as one might have expected under such a dispensation as a heavy burst from the north-east. Yet the atmosphere on that day was a disgrace to any climate; and although there were indications of bad weather coming up from somewhere, nothing worthy of being recorded happened. Monday was nearly the same; only that in the evening, and even late into the night, there was a display of sheet lightning on a very faint and imperfectly got-up scale, while clouds appeared to be gathering to the southward. The fact was that there were two currents of air in strong opposition to each other a mile or two high; but the poor creatures languishing in the heat below knew nothing of this. The elements above having carried out their peculiar programme, towards morning they exhausted their powers in a heavy downpour of rain, which lasted about an hour, accompanied by a few thunderbolts and chain lightning, which happily did no mischief. The exposed cotton bales were the only "good creatures" who received any injury from the rain; but as they have been since earnestly prayed over, and brought under cover, it is to be hoped that they will not be the means of destroying any of our best ships going home by spontaneous combustion.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—An Inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital to enquire into the death of Nursuma, girl.

There being no further evidence than the dying declaration of the girl (which has already been published) showing that her husband had stabbed her, the Jury returned a verdict "that deceased died of wounds, but by whom inflicted there is not sufficient evidence to show."

Another Inquest was held at the same place upon the body of Lutchia Aucoonoo, the husband of the above named Nursuma. A policeman passing Baboola Tank yesterday morning saw the body floating in the water, he called a casteman of the deceased, by whom the body was taken out. There were no marks of violence upon the body. The Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." Remorse for the murder of his young wife was, no doubt, the motive for this rash act.

AN Engine Driver of the G. I. P. Railway named Charles Millington was brought to the European General Hospital on Monday in a state of insensibility, he died about five minutes after being brought there. A post-mortem examination was held, and nothing of a morbid appearance found sufficient to cause death, neither was there any mark of violence. It was the opinion of the surgeon who conducted the post-mortem, that the cause of death was *sun-stroke*. The Jury empanneled to enquire into the cause of death returned a verdict accordingly.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—*7th June.*)

A warrant was applied for under the following information:—

Informant said.—I am Superintendent of the Banking firms of Lutteef Mahomed Khan Mujjeed Mahomed Khan, one of which firms is in Bombay. The name of the Moonim of the above firm in Bombay is Mahomed Allee Syed Ahmed Allee. I complain of this man and another named Sagurmull Sooroojmull, the cashier of the firm. I came to Bombay on the 4th March last; the owner sent me down to examine the accounts. In pursuance of that order I went to our establishment conducted by Mahomed Allee Syed Ahmed Allee, and Sagurmull Sooroojmull, and I examined the books of the firm and found the balance to be Rs. 16,636 in favour of my master. I mentioned this to the two accused parties and requested them to give up the money; they gave an account of Rs. 186, but have failed up to this time to account for the remainder of the money, viz: Rs. 16,450, which I believe they have embezzled, and I pray a warrant may be granted and that they may be apprehended.

The warrant was granted.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*7th June.*)

Two Hindoo carpenters named Juggonath Gopinath and Ramjee Luxamon, were placed at the bar, charged with doing an act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life, and thereby causing the death of a woman named Jecoover, on Friday last.

A police ramoosee, who is in employ of one Munchalram Moteeram stated that on the afternoon of Friday last, while he was doing duty in the open verandah of his master's house in Bhoywada, his attention was attracted to the street by hearing something fall heavily upon the road. He looked into the road, and saw lying there a piece of timber near which were two women, both lying in a state of insensibility. One of them (Jecoover) had been severely injured on her head; the other had received some injuries on her neck. On looking at the top of the house whence the timber had fallen, it apppeared that the prisoners at the bar were the only persons on that part of the scaffolding in front of the house.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Monday next, the 14th instant.

BENGAL.

SPECIAL laws, and circumstances govern and affect the condition of our Money Market, as they do every other commercial relation. Supply and demand are the chief influences. Indian Money Markets have recently been tried in an unusual degree. The time of abundance has now succeeded that of scarcity and pressure. As usual Bombay takes the initiative in the direct evidences of improvement. During the past week the Bank of Bombay has lowered its rates 2 per cent. Looking at the probable requirements of our own market at this season, and the declared position of the Bank of Bengal, it is possible the directors may shortly follow suit. We do not anticipate more than a temporary reduction on the present rates of interest and discount. The general state of politics in Europe, the pressure in the London Market from the drain on its resources by other countries, the continued—although for the time being, suspended—existence of the exciting causes which led to the late crisis in our own market, all tend to confirm the conviction, already so frequently expressed by us, that we cannot for a long period look for a cheap Money Market here. What is our present position relatively with that of six months ago, and to what is mainly attributable the apparent improvement which has taken place? We are comparatively in the slackest season of the year in the general demands for money. All inordinate speculation or calls for money have been completely crushed. On the other the lately urgent position of affairs, called for, and was responded to, by prompt and large aid from foreign sources. Our Specie Imports have augmented; have our general Imports been maintained? Our Exports have in many instances increased, we have needed and received more money for their progression, and with the continuation, and increase of the cotton demand, we shall need a much larger trading capital. The country is prosperous. Agricultural prospects are good, and generally in a position to respond to extended requirements. India is testing the monetary resources of Europe. The drain of specie is great. It must be tenfold greater, before the completion of those changes in the social condition of the empire now commencing to be slowly developed and which may eventually result in such a general exchange of commodities with other countries, as to leave but a comparatively small balance of trade to be paid in specie. Europe is civilising India. Money is amongst the foremost means to the end to be obtained. Millions on millions must yet be needed, and absorbed. Are we economising our own resources? Is any thing being done to provide a remedy for the insufficiency of our metallic currency? Has not our commerce been completely paralysed from this cause? We may not soon see again such a monetary crisis as marked the close of last year, but until our currency system is based upon a sounder and wider footing, such crisis must again occur.

The Government Paper market has fluctuated, with a declining tendency during the week but is steadier at the close and somewhat higher at Rs. 14-8 for five and a half; Rs. 6-0 premium for five per cent. paper and Rs. 3-4 to 3-6 discount 4 per cent. The share market has continued healthy and transactions have been on a fair scale. In Bank Stock we have lower rates to quote: Bank of Bengal are very dull, and offer freely at 13,800 to 14,000 for old shares. Agra Bank have declined to Rs. 1,400, National Bank to 5 premium and par. In Tea shares there has been an active demand for Assam, and Central Cachar of advancing prices. Tirhoot Indigo shares have also attracted more notice at a slight premium.—*Hurkaru, May* 30.

MR. EDEN IN BHOOTAN.

(From the Englishman.)

WE have, at last, received from Darjeeling an authentic statement of the treatment the Bhootan mission under the Hon'ble Mr. Eden met with:—

"The Mission reached (Perou?) without any opposition, and were met by many subordinate officers who all professed themselves to be of high rank and dignity; they said they had been deputed by the Durbar to meet and confer with the Mission and were the bearers of a letter from the Deb Raj. Their instructions were, they said to return with the Mission to the Frontier to re-arrange the boundaries and receive charge of the Dooars of Assam, after that they would consider the demands of the British. If this were agreed to and the Zenkoffs consented, the Mission would be allowed to proceed to Ponakha to have an interview with the Deb Raj. One of these men was exceedingly insolent and overbearing especially in his demands regarding the surrender of the Assam Dooars. The others were more reasonable. Mr. Eden replied that he had nothing to do with them and had no authority to enter into negotiations with them or to discuss any questions with interior Officers. He would not return to the Frontier with them; he would only deliver the Governor General's letter in person to the Debraj and the Dhurmraj, he would report to the Governor-General on his return to Darjeeling if they refused to allow him to proceed, the conduct of the Bhootan Government in refusing to receive the mission. The purport of the Dhurmraj's letter was that the Dooars Umbaree and Fullakotta should be restored and the mesne profits should be repaid. When Mr. Eden refused to treat with these Zenkoffs they returned to the durbar. The next day the mission proceeded on and again some peons desired them to halt a few miles from Paro as the Penlow was desirous of receiving the mission with great honor. The mission halted for one day, and on the 22nd of February marched into Paro. One person came out to meet the party and every spot was chosen for pitching their tents was objected to as being sacred. The mission was obliged to stand without shelter for many hours in a sandy spot exposed to cutting winds. At length another officer came and pointed to a piece of ground, which had been chosen before, but was objected to, and gave them some oranges and Thibetan bread as presents from the Penlow. The next day (23rd) the ex Penlow and his son, the present Penlow, sent for Cheboo Lama, the Dewan of the Sikkim Raja, who accompanied the mission as interpreter and threatened him with punishment for bringing Englishmen into Bhootan. Again they pretended to recognise the mission, and said it would be very useful, but that they had orders not to allow them to proceed further, they desired the mission to halt four days to enable the Penlow to refer to the Durbar. They further said the Debraj had no authority, the Penlow being the ruler of Western Bhootan, and that he was the proper person to treat with. Mr. Eden consented to remain four days, the men of the mission were not allowed to leave the Camp. Zenkoffs and Bhootan soldiers surrounded the encampment stealing every thing they could lay their hands on, jeering and scoffing at the British coolies and followers; calling them slaves, and if any one retorted in the mildest manner, they drew their knives and threatened them. Some servants of the mission were fined for going out with their heads covered. After the 4th day when the officers of the mission were riding out, they attempted to compel them to dismount when they came near the house of the Police Daroga. Many of the villagers were punished for supplying provisions to the mission. No reply being received, Mr. Eden sent notice to the Penlow that he would march on to Punakha or return to Darjeeling, if no answer were sent. The Penlow replied that the discourtesy complained of was the fault of the ex-Penlow, his father. They then became very friendly and conversed with Mr. Eden, giving much information regarding the constitution of Bhootan. They said the lowest officers were called Zinkoffs or peons, the next grade Thumus or Darogas, the next Penlow then Debraj, and then Dhurmraj; that they all rose by the selection of the Penlow whoever should be most powerful became chief. The present Dhurmraj was once a Zinkoff and had been dethroned by Penlow Tungsoo. The Deb and Dhurmraj are mere puppets and Penlow Tungsoo's adviser is a Hindostanee who calls himself the grandson of the late Runjeet Sing of Lahore, his name is Nundaunud Singh, who came after the mutinies to Bhootan, with numerous papers bearing the seals of the Kings of Delhi, Lahore, and Nepal, and he had sought refuge in

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Bhootan until an opportunity arose to drive the English from India, but that his plans and proposals had not been listened to, principally owing to the advice of the Penlow of Paro himself. This Hindustani had joined in the Bhootan civil wars, been taken prisoner and confined at Paro, he had escaped and now found refuge with the Tungsoo Penlow who received him with great honour.

The mission was allowed to proceed with great reluctance but some local officers tried to take them prisoners. The principal authority detained them and refused to obey the orders of the Penlow of Paro and the durbar took no notice of Mr Eden's letter. After some negotiation they were allowed to go. The Penlow informed them that he thought the durbar was behaving very badly, but that it was not at all surprising to him, they were, he said, capable of anything, and he had heard privately that plans were being laid to evade receiving the mission altogether. He thought the mission must go, for it would never do to think of going back now without doing anything or seeing the Debraj. On the 10th of March they left Paro, and on that night messengers arrived from the durbar. Having heard of Mr. Eden's determination to go on, they brought letters from Debraj which ought to have reached 14 days ago. They desired the mission to return, and said all the officers sent on the road would be punished for allowing the mission to proceed and not returning it back by force if necessary. On the 15th of March the mission reached Punakha, and Mr. Eden sent on men to announce his approach, but no notice was taken of them, except that a sepoy approached and desired them not to go on by the great road but to take a detour by the back and come in by the rear. Rather than raise disputes Mr. Eden resolved to take the route permitted and after much difficulty reached Punakha. Here two captives, British subjects, sought refuge in the camp of the mission. The Jung Peen or Governor demanded these men, but Mr. Eden declined. After a few days Cheboo Lama was sent for and bitterly abused by the amlah. They accused him of bringing the mission for his own purposes. On the 17th the amlah and the durbar agreed to receive the mission, on their way to the durbar the people gathered in crowds, and soldiers and peons amongst them joined in beating and insulting them; they flung stones and pieces of wood at them as they passed. When the mission reached a tent near the Fort, they were told they must wait as the amlah were not at leisure. They had to stand hours waiting in the hot sun and listening to the jeers of the Bhootias. On being admitted the amlah asked for their letters, but Mr. Eden refused to give them to any one but the chief authority, they then discussed the objects of the mission making much the same propositions as the Penlow of Paro.

Nothing was done and Mr. Eden returned to his camp. On the 20th the mission was taken to the Dep Raja's House near the Palace, again they were detained in a tent when the amlah sent for them, receiving them very civilly. They asked for the letters brought by Mr. Eden, but he declined giving them. They said he could not see the Deb-Raja unless, according to the customs of the country, he gave up the letters. After some altercation, Mr. Eden agreed to give the letters and handed them the Governor General's letter. On receiving it they threw it on the ground, and again returned to the question of the Dooars of Assam to which Mr. Eden replied he had no authority on these subjects. Then Tungsoo Penlow presented Mr Eden to the Deb and Dhurmraj, and the Governor General's letter was sent by the amlah to the Dhurmraj by a coolie. Neither of these great men spoke a word. Tungsoo Penlow speaking for them. He said that he and a son of the Dhurmraj who was seated under a lower canopy would decide the matter. In the meantime a mob pressed in and threw one of the Mission servants in upon them, and though complained of no one took any notice. Mr. Eden then asked leave to retire and was told he must first go to the amlah again, which he did. They were then placed before the amlah outside a small tent, and having detained them sometime exposed to the sun, they told Mr. Eden to go to his tent, and that Cheboo Lama would be in future the medium of communication. They returned and through Cheboo Lama it was arranged that all the articles desired by the Governor General of India should be agreed to except two, one that a British agent be allowed to reside in Bhootan and that trade should be opened between the two countries. When this draft was shown to Tungsoo Penlow, he demurred and required that the Dooars of Assam be returned and also Julpigoree, and Kooch Behar, also three lacs of rupees a year for the time the English had held these Dooars. Mr. Eden in durbar said he had no authority to treat on these subjects, whereupon the Penlow said, "Go away, a peon could have done all you have;" then he took up a piece of wet dough and plastered it upon Mr. Eden's face, he then pulled his hair, slapped him on the back and was violent and insolent. On Mr. Eden remonstrating, he smiled and deprecated his anger pretending that this was all done in friendship, much to the amusement of the bye-standers who burst out laughing. Aguda Farung Jung peen, the Governor, surpassed the Penlow he took some chewed pan out of his mouth and told Dr. Simson to eat it. The Doctor declined, whereupon the Jungpeen rubbed it angrily over his face, they then searched his pockets and took from him a gold watch and chain which had been presented him by the Governor General They then told Dr. Simson to rub the colour from his face which he would not do. The Penlow then told Mr. Eden if he did not sign the treaty giving up the Dooars he would never be allowed to return even if a war ensued. After some resistance and seeing more danger from delay than in signing this absurd paper Mr. Eden agreed to sign it. The Cheeboo Lama was confined, and the mission was in reality detained; he then gave in and signed the Treaty giving away Julpigoree, Cooch Behar, and the Dooar of Assam adding "signed under compulsion." The Penlow then asked for the presents sent by the Governor General for the Dhurm Raj. Mr. Eden selected the most inferior things and presented them. The Penlow in return presented two broken down tattoos which Mr. Eden was glad to get rid of by letting them loose on their way back. The Booteas tried hard to bribe the escort to leave, but no one listened to them except for the purpose of informing Mr. Eden. Mr. Eden was then allowed to depart, the Cheeboo Lama was released, and they were all ordered to make their way back as fast as possible. It took two months and a half to force their way to Punnakha they did the return march in one month. There are said to be 300 British subjects captives in Bhootan, mostly Bengallees, and they were all very much ill used. The mission has been found fault with for pushing on in spite of the cold reception given to it by the officials of the country, but no opposition was shown until they reached Paro when a number of very inferior officers resisted Mr. Eden's progress. These men were of no authority and the chief men of Paro, though unfavourable at first, afterwards changed their conduct. It would have been pusillanimous to have turned back at the very end of the journey but there are very various opinions on the subject of Mr. Eden's signing the ridiculous treaty presented to him by the people at Punnakha. It might have been more chivalrous to have resisted the compulsion of the savages but it might have embarrassed the British Government to have had to release the Mission confined in the depths of the Bhootan Hills, and to have marched columns of armed men to the various points which would have been necessary to invade this country, contrary to the British Policy. Whereas now, Government is at liberty to choose its own mode of dealing with these stupid obstinate savages.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

(*From the Phœnix.*)

The constitution of the body of Honorary Magistrates like every other human devise, has its advantages and defects. It is to be feared that the system as developed at present in this city has more defects than advantages. This at least is the general impression from certain scenes that have of late scandalized the administration of public justice in the Police Courts. Public policy demands equally that our Courts of justices shall not be tainted by corruption as that they shall not by inefficiency or imbecility be brought into disrepute and ridicule. If Honorary Magistrates are to enact such scenes in public as that which we quote below there can be little doubt what things are coming to. A European charged another with having wantonly and brutally assaulted him on board of one of the Native Steam Ferries. It is not necessary to go into all the merits of the case, but the subjoined is all to which we would draw attention:—

"Magistrate to Defendant.—What have you to say in defence?

Defendant.—I was drunk, I know nothing?

Magistrate.—Oh! then you are a drunkard, and when you are a drunkard you can kill any one, and say that you do not know what you did.

Magistrate, (to the Clerks who surrounded him,) what will I give the defendant?

A Clerk.—Give him a mouth.

Another Clerk.—No, three mouths.

A Third.—It is usual to give a man fifteen days for being drunk and incapable, but in this instance, there has been an assault committed.

Complainant.—Nothing short of three months would meet the requirements of the case.

Magistrate.—Give him two weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Complainant (mutters,) lenient, very lenient.

Magistrate to Complainant.—Do you think that sentence lenient?

Complainant.—Lenient certainly, great deal too lenient; what would the Courts of Justice in England say to it. Is there any Court of Justice in England that will administer the law as you have done here, excuse me. Good morning. (Exit.)

Magistrate to the Clerks (after Complainant leaves Court.) That old man, complainant, is my friend. I know him for some time."

It is not easy to estimate, relatively, the ignorance and imbecility of the Honorary Magistrate; the indecorous presumption of the Police Clerks; and the highly ridiculous effect of the whole proceeding. Analysis, comment, and criticism would be altogether supererogatory in such a case. The "scene" is sufficient in itself and needs neither to be analyzed, nor commented upon, nor criticised, in order to be understood and appreciated. Indeed it is impossible to conceive any thing more absurd, ridiculous, or contemptible in a public court of justice, under Her Majesty's Government. It can lead to only one result, and that is to bring the Police Courts of the metropolis into disrepute and derision, with the whole community. It can scarcely be maintained that this is desirable or expedient on any conceivable ground, even supposing that the mischief goes no further in its effects than to make the Police Courts regarded with disrespect, contempt and mockery. That certainly would be bad enough but a still graver consequence would be likely to follow. If such imbecility on the judicial bench of the Police was to go on for any time, the "advising" amlah would very soon come to be the real Magistrate, and then —why then justice would be bought and sold at a premium. Whether it is not so at present to any appreciable extent we are not in a position to state positively. We believe that the magisterial courts of the present day enjoy a tolerably fair reputation for probity and purity. But there is no set of men than the amlah of a magistrate's court who more constantly and more earnestly need to offer up the prayer that they may be saved from temptation. It is unfair therefore that these poor erring mortals should be too long tempted with the opportunity of doing wrong. There is not a more prolific source of corruption and evil in Indian Courts of Justice than the impression that one or another of the Subordinate Court Officers, can directly or indirectly influence the decision of the presiding Magistrate or Judge. This impression works mischief enough in the Mofussil, but the effects would be ten-fold more mischievous in any Calcutta Court than a dozen Mofussil Courts. We would therefore earnestly deprecate the progress of the evil under the Honorary Magistrate system.

Since the above was in type, we received a letter from the Honorary Magistrate whose proceedings have suggested the above remarks. We publish his communication, but we are unable to accept his repudiation. The Police Reporter having apparently learnt to be more cautious from his late mistakes in the Junior Magistrate's Court, has been, at least in the instance in question, less dramatic and consequently more accurate. We have the best reason for believing that the scene described actually did take place. Of course it is quite impossible for us to guess who suggested, dictated, or wrote the letter which the Worshipful Baboo has sent us for publication. We are quite certain that even such as it is, it is not his own composition or penmanship. But the repudiation is in every way equal, in a ridiculous point of view, to the Magisterial proceeding adverted to. We are bound to add, however, that the Honorary Magistrate in question is a most estimable native gentleman, and it is both cruel and wrong to make such an exhibition of him in public.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, May 13.*)

The advices from England received here since our last Summary have been: by the French Mail, which arrived on the 1st instant, bringing dates from London to the 17th March; and by the English Mail which arrived on the 6th instant with London dates to March 26th.

The chief and almost only topic of political interest in China continues to be the Taeping Rebellion. This once formidable movement is now confined within narrow limits; its integrity has been destroyed; and the rebels who still remain are within one or two garrisons, fighting or ready to fight desperately for their lives, and equally ready, it is suspected, in one case, to avail themselves of any chance of escape.

Chang-chow-foo is a city on the Grand Canal, and lies on the route between Hangchow and Nanking, being not very far from the latter city. Next to Nanking, it is the most important city in Rebel possession; it is, indeed, more important, strategically speaking, than Nanking itself. It still holds out, but is completely invested by the Imperial troops under Colonel Gordon and the Futae of Soochow,—the same man who caused the decapitation of the Wangs to whom pardon had been promised on the surrender of Soochow. He is said to be a most courageous fellow, however, and always, like Gordon, fights at the head of his men. He has not been in the habit of taking the field personally, or at least prominently, during the present struggle; but the death of his brother, General Ching, from a wound in the forehead received at the capture of a rebel city called Kiashing, induced him to take the command. He is now acting conjointly with Gordon, from whom, however, he takes his directions. Chang-chow-foo may be said to derive its present strategic importance from the fact that Chung the recognised commander-in-Chief of the Taeping forces otherwise called "the fighting King" is now within its walls along with a garrison of the most desperate and hardened of all the Taeping rebels—original rebels, not men subsequently pressed into the service. Some of these would willingly surrender, but Chung's presence prevents them from speaking out. That he, with all his garrison, is now fighting with all the courage of despair is evident from the following account of affairs given in a letter to the *Shanghae Recorder*. We have received various detailed accounts, which all agree, as to facts, with the *Recorder's* letter; but as the letter is more comprehensive and complete, we prefer to quote it; the date is May 2d.

The Rebels being driven from all their stockades and intrenchments to the West of the city and then occupied by a strong force of Imperialists, Gordon moved round opposite the south east angle of the city, and commenced forming his batteries of attack, while the Imperialists placed their guns on his left facing the South of the city. A combined attack was arranged for the 27th; however, the Imperialist batteries being ready on the 24th, and the troops who have been so long besieging the city being eager to storm and averse to relinquish their hope of taking the city, the Footai gave orders to his batteries to open fire, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon a capital breach was formed. The advance was sounded and the storming party pushed on steadily to the city ditch, but were there thrown into confusion by some defect in the bridges; however they scrambled across and advancing through the stakes got to the footing of the breach where they maintained themselves for a considerable time, but the Rebels notwsthstanding a most destructive covering fire from the Imperial guns, from a battery of Gordon's enfilading the *terre plea*, manned the breach and wall in great numbers, regardless of life, and compelled the assailants to fall back with much loss.

During the night Gordon's guns being put in position, and a pontoon bridge laid down over the city ditch, he opened fire at daybreak, while the Imperialists' batteries did the same to knock away the barricades thrown up in their breach in the night. Bang-bang went the heavy guns, as quickly followed by the boom of bursting shell tearing up ponderous masses of the wall, and burying beneath them many of the defenders, while the smaller guns laid along the parapet right and left with deadly effect, wherever the Rebels appeared or opened fire. By 12½ o'clock the breach was ready, and the signal was given to the Imperialists to storm at their own breach, while on rushed the 4th Regiment, led by Col. Howard, and on came the Rebels to the breach, determined and daring, to be moved down by the covering fire of the artillery, and no sooner down than their place was filled up by their follows rushing on to the defence. The edge of the city ditch was gained, and over went the 4th Regiment's colours, accompanied by Col. Howard, Capt. Cane, and Lieut. Stackpole, and up the breach through a shower of missiles and fire balls. Then came that deadly pause the colours waving on the breach defended by a few brave men. The defenders and assailants hesitated,—they stood at bay for a moment,—the Celestial nature shrank from the dread conflict hand to hand; the officers attempted to break it. They pushed them, they pulled them, they beat them with their swords, but in vain. The Rebels fighting for life, desperate men, sooner recovered their presence of mind, and every man let fly his missile on the heads of the assailants. The colours and their defenders were pushed off the wall down the breach, and had to retire over the bridge on their column. A murderous fire was poured from every loop hole; men were falling fast, yet they stood their ground, but hesitated to advance to where they would be comparatively safe, and too low for the enemies' fire. The retire was now sounded, and the stormers fell back to cover. It was now discovered that the Imperialists' bridges having been carried away unknown to them during the night, they did not attempt to storm, consequently the whole of the Rebel force was brought to bear at one point.

The artillery fire was kept up and the walls cleared. The Imperialists laid down fresh bridges and everything was ready at both points of attack at 2½ o'clock P. M. for a simultaneous movement. Up went the two rockets of signal; a cheer burst from the ranks of the Qumsan force, which was taken up and carried along the lines of Imperialists', and on went both storming parties, at a rapid pace. The 3d Regiment's colours were hoisted on the wall, Chapman, Reynolds, Smith, Allen, Winstanly, and others rallying around them, fighting hand to hand with the defenders. The Imperialists crossed their bridges, crowded at the foot breach, and waved their colours, but hesitated to mount it. Still the Quinsan Force held their ground on the wall. The defenders came on in great numbers; while the advance of the assailants began to lag, the opponents strained every nerve and muscle. The contest every moment became more close and prolonged for at least twenty minutes. At length the stormers overpowered by number, were driven from their gained ground, and hurled to the bottom of the breach. All attempts to mount the wall again were futile. The rear ranks of the stormers being under the fire from the walls, were now fearfully thinned, while the front ranks so desperately opposed could not advance. The order to retire was given, and the party withdrew 50 yards back to cover, while the guns swept the breach with the canister shell and grape. The Imperialists all this time hurled fresh columns to the attack, but all seemed to be spell bound at one point, and stood still, when the bravest of the late General Chin's Mandarins was advanced with his men, and though he passed the sticking point and got his colours partly into the breach, yet he too was brought to a stand and obliged to fall back. This ended the active operations. The wounded and killed were all carried to the rear, and found to number six officers killed—Col. Morton, Capt. Symthe, Lieut. Greenlaw, Lieut. Williams, Capt. Rhodes, Lieut. Brown; and twenty one wounded—Lieut. Reynolds, Capt. Abbot, Capt. Hendrickson, Lieut. Maloney, Johns, Capt. Donald, Capt. Maher, Lieut. Donley, Capt. Murphy, Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Matchet, Col. Rhodie, Capt. Graham, Col. Howard, Major Coates, Capt. Cane, Lieut. Jones, Capt. Bailey, Major Doyle, and Capt. Dunn; with rank and file two hundred and forty wounded, and forty killed.

The Rebels undoubtedly have been victorious, in so far as they have repulsed all attempts to storm the city; but they have not bettered their position by so doing. They are are shut in on all sides without hope of being able to raise the siege.

They have put off the evil day. If shot and shell will not bring them to surrender, want must ultimately do so. It is reported that there are two parties in the City—one for surrender, which of course is composed of the old Kwang-si men, whose deeds have been such as to give them but little hope of mercy, and these are the men who fought, but their numbers must be fearfully thinned. A sight met the eye of the stormers when they mounted the breach—heaps upon heaps lay dead and mangled, as far as they could see.

Gordon is now pushing on regular Engineer operations, and no doubt will introduce a course of tactics new to the Rebels.

We may expect to hear of something decisive being done, in the course of a fortnight. Upwards of a hundred thousand men are now encamped about Chang-chow-foo; the place is closely invested, every gate being guarded so that if the city be not taken by assault, the garrison must eventually surrender for want of food. In any case there will be much suffering and misery; but unfortunately, that is only a secondary consideration to the suppression of a hideous rebellion which carried misery wherever it went, and whose leader proposed to carry at all over China,—and then to establish commerce and trade. With the fall of Chang-chow-foo the Taeping Rebellion will be crushed, as Nanking is invested by Tseng Kwo-fan's forces and will soon be starved out. Other places in Rebel possession are of minor importance, and only one or two in number. We are not therefore surprised to hear that Colonel Gordon intends to retire from the Imperial army after the fall of this city, disbanding, at the same time the little force that has accompanied him through so many victories.

The Ningpo disciplined troops are also about to be partially disbanded, their work in that quarter having terminated with the fall of Hangchow. The portion relieved from duty will be the Franco-Chinese troops now commanded by M. D'Aiguebelle,—a circumstance not to be regretted. The contingent under Colonel Cooke will for the present be maintained.

The foregoing constitutes the principal news of the fortnight, and will naturally prepare our readers for the intelligence of the following mail.

From Peking we have no news whatever. Sir F. Bruce will probably soon return to England, and we should imagine that Sir Harry Parkes will act for him in his absence. The Chinese government is becoming strong, and it would be well were Sir Harry to be stationed at Peking merely to view "the situation." His powers of observation, which are always actively employed, could not, at the present juncture, be put to a better use.

From Shanghae and the River there is little of importance to communicate. The authorities at Shanghae are untiring in thier endeavours to devise a constitution for that settlement. The difficulty which has all along been felt in repressing crime in a place where so many nationalities are congregated has compelled the land-renters to act earnestly together in this matter.

From Hankow and Kiukiang no news reaches us.

From Chinkiang, our dates are to the 27th ultimo. Business is dull but decidedly improving. The Bund of the Concession is finished and the public roads nearly so. It is expected that new European hongs will soon begin to be built. Mr. Atkins remains as Consul; and old joss-house on a hill is being converted into a Consulate and being finished as fast as Consular work at Chinkiang usually is. The new Commissioner of Customs, Mr C. Lord, appears very willing to give all reasonable facilities—we are quoting from a correspondent's letter—for the despatch of business, and is about to build the Custom House close to the Commission, very shortly; so that, in the course of a few months, both Custom House and Consular business may be transacted without going to Silver Island. The anchorage off Silver Island is bad, some of the Hulks, including the Customs', have anchored above the Concession; some remain in their old berths, in a good anchorage, on the opposite side.

As it is not often we hear from this rising little Yang-tsze port, our readers will doubtless be glad to know what the foreign resident are about, apart from business; we therefore give the annexed extract from a private letter:—

We had a very pleasant day on the 19th (a sort of farewell spring meeting) at Silver Island, —rifle shooting, running, and jumping, being the order of the day, winding up with amateur theatricals in the evening, the performances being given by the men of H. M. S. *Slaney*. The affair was very creditable, and a song ashore on Silver Island composed by one of the tars was loudly applauded. The cricketers were the only parties disappointed, as the weeds were too high to allow anything like decent feeling.

In Japan all is quiet. Various reports with regard to the Daimios are abroad, but as they are most conflicting, and in no case ominous of further hostilities against foreigners, we need not record them here.

From the Coast Ports we hear nothing of importance. At Fuhchau, the customs misunderstanding has been amicably arranged, as these things always ought to be.

All is quiet at Manila, Macao, and Canton. Reports which we have reason to think well authenticated, are about to the effect that the broken-up Taeping rebellion is sending stragglers in considerable number back to their homes in Kwang-tung. It was feared that these men might continue their predatory life after being driven from the North; but we hear of no organisation or combination of an unlawful character. The likelihood is that they will be welcomed back to the ancestral village as runaway boys are who come home from the wars. The Rebellion was no luxury to the common soldier, who only got his rice and salt, and had to find all else as best he might; we may therefore persume that the returned men will be glad to find repose in their native hamlets, "from their homes and their weeping friends never to part."

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The London dates of 17th March reached us on the 1st instant, per Messageries Imperiales Steamer, *Hydaspes* followed by the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Emeu* on the 6th instant, with the mails of 26th March.

SHANGHAE, 5TH MAY, 1864.

IMPORTS.—The business done since last mail has been of an exceedingly limited nature, the unfavourable news from England and the Northern and Southern Ports, together with the scarcity of money, and high rates of interest among the Chinese, having almost caused an entire suspension of trade. Holders of British Cotton Manufactures are beginning to manifest a desire to realize, and although goods are being offered at rates showing a reduction on our last quotations, very few transactions have ensued, those reported being generally at a decline of 5c. to 1 Mace on Grey and white shirtings. Of woollens the stock is heavy, without much demand, and prices generally are falling. In American cotton goods there is nothing doing, but they are still held firmly at rates last reported. In Metals, an advance is shown in Bar and Nail Rod Iron, the stocks of which are very small. Hoop Iron also meets with some inquiry. Rice at the beginning of the fortnight advanced 5 to 10 candareens, but towards the close a reaction took place, and rates may be considered on the whole lower than last quoted. A rather better demand is arising for Sugar, with prices firm at quotations. Provisions, the stocks on the market are not large, and the small sales effected have been at quotations. There has not been much done in Flour, rates advancing slightly. For Wheat, California there is some inquiry at full prices.

Opium.—Malwa—Remained at about last quotations, but the small quantity received by the mail steamer, and the advices from Hongkong received afterwards, had the effect of strengthening the market, prices advancing to Tls. 535 to 540, the native showing a disposition to purchase. Patna has also improved Tls. 5 to 10, at which figures the demand is fair. Sales 847 chests Malwa at Tls. 540 to 545; 334 chests Patna at Tls. 410 for old, and Tls. 405 for new. Stocks, Malwa 2200 chests, Patna 334 chests.

Exchange—During the first part of the fortnight declined, but towards the close exhibited more firmness, being at the close.—On London, 6 months' sight, Bank Paper 6/4½; to 6/4¾, Credits 6/5 to 6/5¼; Documentary Paper 6/5¼ to 6/5½ per Tael. On Bombay 3 days' sight Rs. 303, on Calcutta Rs. 302 per 100 Taels. On Hongkong 3 days' sight 25, and 15 days' sight 25¼ per cent. discount.

Freights.—To London, Tea £4, 5 to 4, 10. Silk, £5, 10. cotton to London and Liverpool. £3, 15 to 4 per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, Teas £4 to 4, 2, 6. Silk £ 5 per ton of 40 feet.

Vessels Loading.—*For London, 'Keepsake.'* For Liverpool, '*Unrivalled*,' '*Helvellyn*' '*Elizabeth Nicholson*,' '*Fanny*,' '*Cyclone*,' '*Australia*,' '*Reingate*,' '*Peerles*,' and '*Warwick Castle*. For New York, *Bessie Stanton*, *Anita* and *Gleam*.'

CANTON, 9TH MAY.

IMPORTS.—There is not a single sale of either cotton or woollen goods reported, and our quotations are to be considered but merely nominal. There has been some transactions in Iron at enhanced rates, and a prospect of still further improvement. Some sales of Lead have taken place showing an advance for *W. B.* marks. Raw cotton unchanged. Rice is tending slightly upwards.

HONGKONG, 12TH MAY.

IMPORTS.—There has been three arrivals of general cargoes from England since our last dates. We have to report a very quiet market for most of the staple articles of Import. For cotton goods the speculative demand has almost ceased, but holders, under the more favourable advices from India, are beginning to show a little more firmness; the local demand has not improved, the Native still purchasing as sparingly as possible. There is no material change in Cotton yarns, the sales made, have been chiefly in the higher counts, while for the lower there is not much request. The transactions in Grey Shirtings have not been extensive, but they are held firmly in anticipation of an advance. White Shirtings meet with very little enquiry, the same may also be reported of *T*-Cloths, and Dyed and Fancy Cotton Goods. Raw Cotton. of which there has been heavy importations, has again given way $1.50. In Woollen Camlets still meet with a fair market, Lastings also sustain their value, other Woollen fabrics are very slow of sale, without alteration in prices. There has been some business done in Metals, principally Nail Rod Iron, at an advance 15 to 25 cents per picul; Lead and Tin-Plates are beginning to show a slight improvement. A heavy business has been transacted in Rice, the receipt, have been very large, which has prevented any advance in prices.

Freights.—To Europe, £3, 10 to £3, 15 per ton.

Exchange.—On London, 6 months' sight, Bank Bills, 4/9¼; Private Bills 4/9½. On Bombay, 3 days' sight Rs. 225¼; on Calcutta, Rs. 225½. Sycee of 100 Touch, 5 per cent. premium. Gold Leaf of 100 Touch, $22·90 to 22·95, per Tael. Bar Silver, 6 per cent. premium.

MANILA, 6TH MAY.

Freights.—The advices by the English Mail of 10th March of a rise in Manila produce has caused a better demand for Tonnage. Sugar to Liverpool is quoted at £5, and Hemp £6 per ton.

Exchange Has likewise been influenced by Home advices, and is higher than last reported. On London, 6 months' sight, First Class Bills, 5/. Private, 5/0½. On Hongkong 30 days' sight, 4 per cent. discount. Silver Dollars, par.

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

(*From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.*)

A limited amount of business was transacted at commencement of the fortnight, since when the quantity of tonnage that has arrived in our waters with the announcement of the number of vessels on the way hither has completely paralysed the market, and few or no charters have been since effected. Rates to the Rice Ports have already declined 5 cents per picul, and we expect to see them even lower. The high rates prevailing at the Northern Ports for all articles of native produce have prevented traders in operating, and thrown the tonnage usually employed in its carriage upon our already fully supplied market. We do not look for any immediate improvement. As advised in our last, all available American tonnage has been taken up for California, and the gratifying intelligence of the departure of the Pirate *Alabama* from Eastern seas, arrived too late to be of any practical benefit to vessels under that flag. There are no Colonial freights in the market, and first-class vessels are unwilling to accept the rates offered for California. At Manila freights are high, but the demand for tonnage limited. At Coast Ports small vessels are doing a remunerating business. Settlements at this port have been:—

Great Britian and Continent.

Thoms Blythe Brit ship, 387 tons, Macao to Falmouth, for orders, London, £3 15s.; Continent 5s, per ton.
Edward Percy Brit. Ship, 879 tons, hence to Liverpool, at £3 10s, per ton.
Scawfell, Brit. ship, 826 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, at £4 10s, per ton.
Echo, Brit. ship, 379 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, at £4 10s, per ton.
Indiaman, Brit. ship, 999 tons, hence to London *via* Manila, £4 for Sugar; £5 light freight; 6 Hemp.

Colonies.

Warrior, Brit. ship, 919 tons, hence to Melbourne, Sydney, Newcastle and return, £5000 in all.
Norma, Hamb. brig 366 tons, £1100 per month, for 6 months.
Japan, Russ. schooner, 258 tons, $1100 per month, for two months.
Friedrich, Dan. brig 230 tons, $1100 per month, for 3 months.
Alice Maud, Brit, brig, 255 tons, $1100 per month, for 3 months.
Victoria, Ham. barque, 846 tons $1100 per month, for 6 months.

Sales.

Shawmut, Amer. ship, 1035 tons, £8000.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

Charles Jamieson's Opium Circular, dated Hongkong, 11th May, 1864, says:—

My last issue of the 27th ultimo informed you of the very low amount of stock in the market, and in consequence transactions had been very limited until the late arrivals bringing fresh supplies, when both Chinese and Foreigners came freely into the market, and a large quantity of Opium has changed hands.

PATNA—Was last quoted at $517 50 per chest, that rate has however not been maintained, prices having receded to $500 on the 5th instant, but again rallying to the former price previous to the arrival of the steamer *Thunder* (yesterday) since then large sales have been made at $492.50 *a* 495 the closing rates being $500 per chest.

BENARES—Has been also influenced in like manner with Patna, but owing to report of small supplies per *Thunder*, it has been in good demand and quotations are now $485 *a* 487·50 per chest.

MALWA.—Very little first quality remained on hand at the time of my last report, and few purchasers appeared until the arrival of the mail steamer, since which upward of 300 chests have been sold to Chinese and Europeans at prices from $710 *a* 725 per chest, the quotations are now at $715 cash payments and on Credit $725.

TURKEY.—Continues at $530 per picul, the price may be regarded as nominal.

PERSIAN.—No clearance, and imports have been 36 cases per *Thunder*, prices are quoted at $545 a 550 per picul.

The following is from Messrs Sharp & Co.'s Circular:—

GOLD.—The demand for this bullion has been good during the last fortnight, and in the absence of supplies from California and a declining rupee make the price as advanced. The receipts have amounted to four hundred and nine thousand dollars' worth, and the value exported, including that by the *Jeddo* on the 29th ulto. and excluding that to leave by the *Singapore* to-morrow is two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

SILVER.—We have received about half a lakh, and despatched hence a lakh and thirty thousand dollars' worth. The demand has not been active, and the transactions have been few.

DOLLAR CURRENCY.—Twelve and a half lakhs have come in and nine have been exported since last Mail, about half and half to Manila and Shanghae.

DISCOUNTS AND MORTGAGES.—There has been no demand at all for money since our last report.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Paper has been again freely supplied at 4/9¼ during the latter part of the fortnight, and bills at s4/9¾ have been readily bought up. At the close, Bank Drafts on London Correspondents are not to be obtained. For rupees a good demand has existed for Bombay and for the two steamers to Calcutta, and the rate has declined a little.

SINGAPORE.

SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland Straits Times, May 21.*)

The fortnight has been chiefly important in a commercial point of view, as having developed something approaching to a crisis. Since the departure of last steamer, one Chinese Merchant has failed with liabilities amounting to $750,000, and several others have given way for smaller amounts. Failures to a considerable amount had taken place during the past two months, but even estimated together, they scarcely equalled those of the last week. How far the contagion will spread, it is difficult at present to say; but it is generally concluded, that many more native traders must be swept away before a wholesome condition of affairs in the bazaar is restored.

We hear from Bangkok, that Captain Hardie of the *Omar Pasha* of this port, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol when two days out from Bangkok bound to China. No cause is stated for the act.

The *Omar Pasha* put back to Bangkok.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Straits Times.

Sir,—As Christmas Island, lying in the Indian Ocean in lat. 10°31' South and long. 105°33' East, is almost unknown, the following account of a visit to it may be of interest to your readers and the public.

April 30th, 1864, approaching the island from South-eastward with smooth water and a light breeze off the land, I stood close in to get a better view of it. It rises steeply from the sea in one continuous hill, of apparently the same height throughout, which I guess to be about twelve hundred feet; and is densely covered with trees. Though always represented in charts as a round Island it has no claim to such regularity, being indented by two large bays, one on the S. E. the other open to the N. W. The former is terminated to the Northward by a bold bluff broken off into cliffs, and here I stood in and kept the land close aboard thence to the N. W. bay. No soundings could be obtained at a quarter mile distance. The coast consisted of projecting cliffs of black rocks from twenty to thirty feet high, very much undermined by the action of the waves, perforated by numerous deep caverns, and affording no landing place.

On opening the N. W. Bay I left the vessel in a boat and found a small bay within the large one, with a coral beach of dazzling whiteness where we landed. Within fifty yards of the beach, we first got soundings, or rather *saw* the bottom which was covered with Zoophites and corals of fantastic shapes, the form of an inverted mushroom being the most common. On striking the beach, which was very steep, a young man was about to jump into the water to hold the boat, but as he was wise enough to "look before he leaped" he saw a shark occupying the very place he was about to leap into.

A forest of large timber, but unfit for spars and without brush-wood, under it, approaches the sea within twenty yards, thence the hill ascends gradually for a short distance, then becomes steeper, ending in a stupendous range of cliffs backing the little bay, and taking its form. Looking South-eastward, this fine semi-circle of inaccessible rocks, the woody slope, the coral beach, and blue water, formed a magnificent piece of scenery.

The air was clouded by immense numbers of sea-fowls wheeling over our heads, while boobies flew round within reach of a stick. Many large bats were flying among the birds; one which I shot measured two feet seven inches from point to point of wings. Large sand-crabs were walking about, and boobies standing in our way, or sitting in their nests with the most perfect indifference to our approach. They were so unacquainted with man, that their tameness was shocking to Alexander Selkirk, as Cowper says. Along the edge of the wood, and in the lower branches of the trees, were numbers of boobies sitting in their nests; some had young ones just hatched, others, young ones as large as themselves, but only covered with white down. One of the boat's crew, an American, cut off a booby's head with a single stroke, the head flying away, and the bird continuing to sit quietly in her nest. The same man, who had been a shipmate of mine in the barque *Sur Vile Clod*, filled his hat with their eggs, which are as large as duck's eggs, but longer.

On the many kinds of birds, the largest was nearly all black, and had a swallow-tail, and double-pointed wings like an albatross. One which I shot measured seven feet one inch across the wings. I got tired of shooting birds, as it was easier to knock them down. It is strange to walk about "Where human foot hath ne'er, or rarely, trod," with the inhabitants of the forest, as tame as barn-door poultry, with landcrabs and many kinds of crustacea swarming in every direction. According to Horsburgh a landing was made here from the ship *Pigott* in 1771 and most probably no person had landed from that time to this, so that the birds might reasonably be surprised at our intrusion.

We picked up various shells, and returning to the boat saw two land-crabs dragging away a dead booby from the beach. During our absence the mate had in the pursuit of discovery accomplished the feat of getting soundings which had been considered impossible, for he threw the deep sea lead overboard without making fast the end of the line, and I presume it has found the bottom by this time.—Yours truly,

E. G. GARDNER.

Singapore, 18th May, 1864.

UNCERTAIN TERRORS.

From the Spectator.

We cannot but wonder that a theologian so large-minded as Dr. Tait should exhort his clergy to make the most of uncertain terrors, knowing, as he must do, that uncertain terrors have the weakest passible hold over the human imagination,—the smallest loophole of doubt being quite big enough for any "careless soul" to creep through. It is divine certainties which tell, and this, because in spiritual matters certainties must have their root in laws of the inmost soul, which we know that neither mercy can change, nor penitence reverse. With physical pain the mere confident hope of alleviation is itself the greatest alleviation; but with moral pain the word "alleviation" has scarcely any meaning, for while the sense of guilt lasts, the sense of the pain that it brings with it is not only inseparable from it, but cannot be separated even in imagination. The proposal, to cease to be yourself is as hopeful—spiritually much more so,—than the proposal, being yourself to get rid of the pain which that sense of clinging evil brings with it. And the one great certainty that in the presence of God all evil is intolerable anguish—an anguish from which there is no escape except in His fuller presence—an anguish which appears to have no relation to space or time, and does not seem to be lightened, while it lasts, even by the prospect of its cessation,—this is the true terror wickled by the Gospel; which is only wasted and beclouded, and frittered away by the being translated into an endless sentence of spiritual penal servitude. It is the unutterable concentration of the pang—the sharpness of the contrast between God and sin meeting the same heart,—which at once quickens and masters the spirit. When we are presented, as an equivalent for clinging moral evil, with a mere interminable period of painful consequences, and are taught that the judgment-day once over, God will disappear into the past as the judge who pronounced the sentence and then dismissed the guilty soul for ever from His presence, we exchange for a living force of immeasurable power, a stupendous oppression, to the imagination no doubt but like all mere imaginative oppressions, one that will never really deter from a single living temptation. So far as Hell has been really conceived as a nightmare of endless pain without God,—the dead pain of hopelessness instead of the living pain of kicking against the pricks of a quickening spirit,—we sincerely doubt whether the fear of it ever yet prevented a sin. We are sure it has caused many by lowering the vital power of the spirit. Certainly it could never hold back from sin a class already benumbed by evil, and on whom depair has worked its utmost already, and snapped every spring of life.

PARTNERSHIP LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

(*From the Morning Post.*)

The parternership Law Amendment Bill, read a second time in the House of Commons on Monday, is a very important measure. Its object is to enable a rich man to go into partnership with a poor one without being liable for the debts of the firm beyond a certain specified amount of which the public may inform themselves before giving it credit. An example will make this clearer. A has no money but he has brains, energy, industry, great working power and perservance, and he sees his way to establishing a profitable business for supplying some public want if he could get the capital to set it going. B has plenty of money, and is ready to lend A the sum he wants, but he would like to share the profits of the speculation, and would not like at all to be liable for the debts A may contract beyond the sum so lent. Now if the persons with whom A proposes to contract debts are informed beforehand of the extent of B's liability they give credit to A with their eyes open, and have no right to complain because they cannot recover from B beyond the sum he has advertised as the amount he means to put into the partnership, and to which extent, but no further, he is willing to be liable for the debts which A may contract.

At present, the only way in which A could get the money he requires would be to borrow it at a fixed interest; but as the security of a speculation is always precarious, B would demand a much higher fixed rate than A could safely undertake to pay him. B would not be satisfied with a fixed low rate. But A would have no objection to pay a very high rate on condition that his profits would admit of it, and B might have no objection to take this chance of an extraordinarily high interest on these terms. In other words, A would readily take B as his sleeping partner, and B would readily advance money to A, as his working partner, the profits to be divided between them in such proportions as they may agree upon, B not to be liable beyond the sum to be advanced to A. The public, being informed of the extent of B's liability, is in a position to give or refuse credit to the firm, as it may think proper.

The second section of the Bill defines a limited partnership to mean any partnership which shall contain one "limited partner" or more; a limited partner being anybody lending money to another, like B in the example given above. A "general partner" is to mean, under the new law, the same thing as the single term "partner" means now. The fifth section enacts that a limited partner shall not be liable to creditors of the limited partnership except to the extent and in the manner described in the subsequent portions of the Bill. That degree of liability may be summed up as follows:—No person who has ceased to be a partner in any limited partnership shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability contracted after the time when he withdrew from the connection. No person who is still a limited partner in such a firm shall be liable to contribute towards the debts of the firm beyond the amount to which, by the terms of his partnership duly published to the world as the Act directs, he has limited his liability. For example, if the sum he was to put into the partnership is £10,000, and it has all been so put in, he is liable for nothing more; but if, when the partnership is being wound up, there should only have been £5,000 actually advanced to it, then he will be liable to contribute towards liquidating the debts of the firm to the extent of the remaining £5,000. In this way any number of limited partners may join any firm of general partners previously in existence. And so a general partner my become a limited one by retiring from the firm in his former capacity, and leaving the sum due to him in its hands upon loan, provided he duly publish the transaction in the manner prescribed by the Act, and which we shall advert to presently.

This is the main provision of the Bill. But there is also a provision that a clerk or manager may receive remuneration for his services in the form of a share of the profits of the business without incurring the liabilities, or being invested with the benefits, attaching to a general partner, except only as regards the right to ascertain the amount of those profits to a share whereof he is entitled.

We now come to the formalities of publishing to the world the existence of a limited partnership. In order to entitle any persons to constitute such a partnership under the Act, they must register with the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies the names and residences in full of all the partners, specifying which of them are the limited and which are the general ones. To this must be added a statement of the nature of the business and the place or places where it is carried on; the short title of the firm in which it is carried on; and the sum or sums of money lent or to be lent by each limited partner, with the time for which it is to be lent, and when it is to be repaid. This registration is to be effected within fifteen days after the money is lent, or after the contract for lending it is signed, and the register books are be to open to the public to examine and inspect them, and certified copies of the registry of limited partnerships may be obtained upon payment of a small fee. Clerks and managers, however, who merely receive payment for their services, either in whole or in part, by way of a share in the profits, are not required to register a statement of the nature of the relation in which they stand with their employers. If a limited partner violate any of the provisoins of the Act, he thereby becomes subject to the liabilities of a general partner. He will also become a general partner if he does any act (except lending money as above mentioned) which now renders a man liable as a partner; or, if he suffer the firm to use his name as a general partner, and hold him forth as such to the public, or if he suffer it to use any other name than the registered one. To facilitate registration, all communications with the registrar may be sent through the post, and all fees paid by post-office orders. Persons carrying on partnerships may sue and be sued in the name of the firm, and legal process and other proceedings against the firm may be served on a general partner at the registered place of business. No change in a firm is to cause an action to abate. And there are various details, as to execution and other matters, which it is not important here to specify at length.

A MODERN APOSTLE.

(*From the London Review.*)

If St. Paul had suddenly reappeared last week to take stock of the missionary activity and simple habits of the Bishops of the Church, and had presented himself at the Bishop of he Ely's sale would have been astonished at the progress in *savoir vivre* which modern apostles seem to have made. Against the deceased prelate we have nothing to say personally. He was doubtless as amiable as he was rich; nor have we any reason to suppose that the indeatigable zeal with which he spent his income upon objects of art and virtue could induce him to forget the claims of religion and of charity, of which last-mentioned virtue indeed he had in his collection several elegant marble and silver models. Yet even a Christian Bishop cannot have his cake to give away as well as eat it; and fine old pieces of Sèvres and curious lapis lazuli caskets—all hid away in closets about the Episcopal palace—are a certain index of sums of money not spent upon the spiritual wants of a diocese. We have too much respect for powers and for dignities, for our spiritual pastors and our spiritual masters, to suppose that in order to gratify his undoubted artistic caprices, the late Bishop of Ely would have left destitution unrelieved or honest clerical poverty unassisted. We prefer to think that in the diocese of Ely all is sunshine and fair weather; that no curates have large families who have not large incomes proportioned to their need; that paupers and invalids are unknown; that the windows of Ely Palace look over a bounteous and royal prospect of well-ordered rectories and parishes; and that the country around is a species of smiling spiritual Thessally, where care and disease and want never come. This being the case, we have the less hesitation in calling up the picture of St. Paul at the Bishop's sale, fingering the ormolu ornaments with some curiosity, and asking of himself at each new display of luxury and pomp whether all this was indeed his 'son's coat" or no.

Bishop Blougram himself could not have grathered round him more admirable specimens of his world's vanity and fashion than were to be found in the catalogue of the Ely show. They must all be considered in the nature of *spolia opima*—the result of the Christian's victory over vanity and fashion themselves. Limoge enamels, carved rock crystals, jasper goblets, pearl nautili, Florentine mosaics, antique camei, Corinthian colums of ebony and agate. Venetain glass, and Verona marble—all these were nothing more than tokens of defeat, which the world was proud to lay at the feet of one who had overcome the world. The New Jerusalem in Holy Scripture is paved with such. The worthy Bishop doubtless felt it in a certain sense a mark of the triumph of Christianity, that one of the humblest jewels of the Church should be thus set in precious stones, and arrayed figuratively speaking, in the richest of purple and in the finest of linen. . . . .

Those who may be inclined to look with suspicion on so finished a taste, will find it difficult to explain the exact nature of their objection. An Episcopal linking for the sight of pretty figures waltzing is not inconsistent with impeccable orthodoxy, and has been thought not to clesh with a mission for extirparting the errors even of "Essays and Reviews". What difference can it make to the viligance of a bishop whether the pretty figures he admires are moving on a ballroom floor, or fixed in enamel on a stand? A bust is abust whether it be natural or imitated in ivory; and Venus looks as chaste in marble as she does emerging from the sea of foamy satin. It is mere matter of indifference or choice. Some bishop like their shepherdesses on china; some admire them in sandals, plain. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever; and it is of no consequence whether the beauty be modern or antique. The Bishop of Ely, indeed, never seems to have forgotten that though he was a lover of art, he was always a Christian clergyman, His collection is far from being exclusively of Pagan interest; and there are almost as many cherubs and angels among the lot as there were heathen goddesses. Acis and Galatæa, Hippomeness and Atalanta, cannot say that Ely Palace was given over to classical nymphs or divinities. There were the cardinal virtues as well, in as graceful attitudes, and in still more complete clothing; and if on one side was Cupid in a car drawn by panthers, upon another might be seen the angel Gabriel (with a *benitier*) upon his knees. Cavillers, therefore, will acknowledge, however reluctantly, that if Christian art did not enjoy a monopoly, at all events it was adequately represented. But if any hungry and ill-conditioned curate is foolish enough to take the more ridiculous objection that money spent on these elegant and curious things might have been better spent elsewhere, we can only beg him to beware, and seriously to reflect on what he is doing. Such thoughts are tainted with what, in a bishop's eyes, would be the worst of clerical faults—a disposition to repire. It ought rather to be a subject of pride to him that Protestant prelates eat and drink of the fat of the land, and that the representatives of a poor and overworked clergy may die with their closets full of the costliest ornaments that Europe can possess.

THE CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

(*From the Economist.*)

Lord Palmerston has a wonderful faculty of outlasting men far younger than he is. He has outlived Lord Herbert and Sir G. Lewis, and now he has for all political purposes at least outlived the Duke of Newcastle. "Palmerston," said Lord Aberdeen in 1854, "is within a few months as old as I am, and it cannot be supposed that he is fit to manage the war department at this juncture." Lord Aberdeen selected for that post the Duke of Newcastle. And yet, as if to mock the anticipations of the prudent, Lord Palmerston, who ten years since was thought too old for laborious tasks, still lives, still works, still bears the full weight of a great responsibility, while the Duke of Newcastle, whose active eagerness seemed so rich in promise, retires incapable, and perhaps dying, from public life.

> For what is before us we know not,
> And we know not what shall succeed.

The busy world, however, does not care for such regrets. Active men look ever forward and never backward. A conspicuous statesman, a Duke of Newcastle, even a Sir G. Lewis, falls out of public life, and no one thinks of them any more. We ask who will be his successor? will the change strengthen or weaken the Government? what will be the incidental appointments? who will get a step?

Tried by this practical test, it can hardly be said that the loss of the Duke of Newcastle will now weaken the Government; perhaps, to speak out, it will strengthen it. The Duke has long been ailing; the misfortunes of his career and his bad health have made him for many months much less than the man he was. In his place we get what has been called the reserve fund—the unused capacity of Mr. Cardwell. During almost the whole of the present ministry that capacity has been in suspense. Ireland did not suit him. Irishmen, at least many Irishmen, dislike an official refusal, much more if it be accompanied by a good reason. What they like is a genial warmth, an overflowing and arbitrary familiarity. Mr. Cardwell is the opposite of this: his manner is not gushingly warm, and his reasons are apt to be very good. Naturally, therefore, he did not suit the Irish. At the Duchy of Lancaster a working statesman has no outlet. We hope we may take his speech on the sugar duties as an earnest that we may now expect from him greater labours. It was, for such a subject, admirably composed and delivered, and no one could express more compendiously, felicitously, and weightily, the just principles for which we have so long endeavoured to contend in this paper.

We regain also by the late arrangements the ability and experience of Lord Clarendon, which have been lying idle for years. It is certainly to be wished that his mind and Lord Russell's could be somehow combined, for their faults are the exact opposites of each other, and together they would make an admirable Foreign Minister. Lord Clarendon owing probably to long residence and diplomatic employment abroad, certainly showed a deficient appreciation of the peculiar and insular English mind. At the Conference of Paris he offended our plain instincts by condemning the Free Press of Belgium; on the Conspiracy Bill he ruined the Government by *seeming* (and it was only seeming) to truckle to the French Emperor. Lord Russell on the other hand, is a completely English, we might say a House of Commons, diplomatist. His letters astonish and puzzle the continental world. Diplomacy is used to a certain guarded jargon, which hints more than it says, and conveys more than it expresses. By the long use of subtle and cautious minds this despatch-language has been manipulated into a means of the most refined expression,—not indeed, empressing much on the general public but imparting to the initiated with half a word. Lord Russell cannot write this language at all. He writes a plain English letter, which is good in a blue book, and better in a newspaper, but which puzzles foreign Courts exceedingly. Lord John's despatches smack of the Treasury bench, but small German Courts know nothing of the House of Commons. He pitches into the Emperor of Russia as he used to pitch into Sir R. Peel, and the Germans think we are going to war with Russia. When he tells them that England cannot "see with indifference" their conduct to Denmark, and that they must take the responsibility," already they see in imagination English troops on the Eider and an English squadron in the Adriatic. Lord Russell means nothing of the sort at all; he was only expressing strong, manly, English feeling, in a freespoken, insular way. But the result has been unfortunate. We now see that a life of Parliamentary conflict is not a good training for diplomacy. A contentious orator in Parliament always says a little more than he means; whereas a diplomatist, by admitted usage and perhaps by wise usage, is believed to mean more than he says. Foreign diplomatists naturally expected such strong language to be followed by strong action, because they would never themselves have dreamed of using such language unless they had meant to go beyond language. In ordinary diplomatic language, there is an unexpressed reserve of indicated intention: in Lord Russell's, there is nothing of the kind; he always expresses the whole of his meaning, sometimes a little more. We should have an invaluable Foreign Minister if Lord Russell could give Lore Clarendon what he wants of natural English feeling, or if Lord Clarendon could impart to Lord Russell his skilful use of restrained and guarded language.

Mr. Lowe's resignation seems at first sight an important effect from an inadequate cause. Like Mr. Stansfeld, he neglected on the first necessary occasion to explain something, and he lost his place in consequence. But it is equally true that in both cases the apparent accident is only the natural result of latent causes. Mr. Stansfeld had for many years been connected with refugees, Mazzinians, and the most unofficial part of mankind. When he accepted office, and became one of the scrupulous and unenthusiastic *elite* of responsible life, some who had known him were seen to smile. The world will hardly permit such large transitions. Some most innocent vestiges of the past were likely, it would seem, to rise to remembrance, to be treated as crimes in the red tape regular world. And so it proved. Nobody could be more substantially innocent than Mr. Stansfeld on the particular accusation: nobody *can* be more honourable, or have better moral qualifications for important offices. But at the same time few people's connections have been more unlike the common connections of high officials,—few men have lived more with associates whom the English world dislikes,—few people have sympathised more with aims which it will never appreciate. Just so with Mr. Lowe. The occasion on which he resigned office was petty in the extreme, and the defence which he made for himself upon it was unanswerable and perfect. But most Parliamentary statesmen of far inferior ability to his would have pulled through worse scrapes. Sir G. Grey would have pulled through a hundred such. To take a far higher case, Sir George Lewis might have done absolutely what he pleased with any number of inspectors' reports and nobody would have moved in Parliament. On both sides of the House it would have been said, "Depend on it, Lewis is right." If he had been attacked, and if, as is not impossible, he had given a bad preliminary explanation, his great Parliamentary influence would have pulled him through. People would have said, "I could not make out Lewis's speech, but of course it is all right." Mr. Lowe was beaten because he has never inspired Parliament with even an inferior measure of implicit confidence.

The truth is, that Mr. Lowe is a man of singular ability and singular knowledge, peculiarily suited for certain parts of political life, but with defects and shortcomings which render some parts of that life, some of the House of Commons parts especially, very difficult to him. There can be little doubt that he has done great good in the office he has just quitted. According to the impartial report of the Education Commissioners, the common education—the writing and reading of the country—was very indifferently attended to, and yet the country was voting increased sums every year to ensure that it should be attended to. Mr. Lowe was indisputably right in requiring that some part at least of the payment given should be proportioned to the aggregate result attained. But very few men would have undergone the odium, the petty difficulties, the inevitable misconstructions incident to such a work as the Revised Code. The perpetual contention or accessory detail involved in the task, would have disgusted and exhausted most persons. When a department has for many years been making things pleasant to all concerned with it and to all within it, very few ministers will venture to destroy the harmony. Mr. Lowe was made to destroy such pernicious harmonies, to break up "happy families" feeding on the public, to bring things back to the simple maxims of rough and coarse work.

Nor is this the only task to which Mr. Lowe is better fitted than any of our conspicuous statesmen. We fearlessly assert that he would make a better code of laws than any other member of the Cabinet, and that he would write a better popular description of that code of laws—write a better article upon it than any member of the Cabinet. If any one will carefully examine the Acts passed when Mr. Lowe was at the Board of Trade, he will find that, when not altered by Parliament, they are models of construction and elaboration, and that they are almost the beginnings of the great recent improvement in the drawing of our statutes. Mr. Lowe's best written expositions have been anonymous, but it is very well know that few pens in England have so much popular vigour as his. It is rare to be a great codifier, and it is rare to be a great writer, but hardly any one can be both; to have attained equal excellence in dry statutes and in popular description would be all but impossible.

Again Mr Lowe has a defect of *sight*, which thirty years ago would have ensured his being mentioned in the "Pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." He said on Monday night that he was unable to read the reports of inspectors himself, and was obliged to have them read to him. We believe the defect is so complete that he can hardly read even a short letter of business without intense pain. How a man with such a deprivation could acquire not only first-rate classical knowledge, but first-rate book knowledge of every kind, may well excite our wonder. Such energy and such ability are very rarely indeed to be found together.

As we have hinted, these great qualities are combined with some very great defects. Mr

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Lowe wants altogether the faculty, for such it almost is, of conciliation and compromise. What ought to be done is to him as clear as that two and two make four, and he is irritable—we had nearly said angry—till he can get it done. But every Parliamentary statesman needs the habit of graceful concession. Mr Lowe is utterly destitute of this, and never showed the conspicuous want of it more than in the discussions on the Revised Code. He had to make many concessions, but every one was made ill-temperedly and ungracefully, so as rather to exasperate than to mitigate the anger of his enemies. He showed the same deficiency of conciliation in his whole dealings with the philanthropic world. Many schools founded by benevolent persons were receiving an undue share of support, but Mr Lowe almost seemed to think and say that the benevolent persons were themselves abuses; that they, and not the schools, were living on the public that they required to be fed and kept out of the taxation. Benevolent and philanthropic persons have a just right to be exceedingly sensitive, for they are giving time, exertion, and money to unselfish objects. Mr Lowe could never be brought to comprehend this; he thought they were spending some public money which they ought not to spend, and he could think of nothing else. In consequence, he has incurred an intense hatred in the religious and benevolent world which will be a serious impediment in his future career.

Mr Lowe's defect of sight is in itself a material impediment to Parliamentary success. Lord Stanhope, who is better read in Parliamentary history than any one else, tells us that there has scarcely ever been a great debater who was near-sighted; a quick and half instinctive knowledge of what is passing around him and in the minds of his hearers is nearly essential to a great speaker of this sort. But Mr Lowe's weakness of vision is far beyond ordinary near sight,—for such purposes as these it is nearer to total blindness. If we add to these defects an over-rapid utterance and an over-hasty temper, we shall begin to understand why Mr. Lowe's great qualities have as yet failed to gain him a proportionate power and influence in Parliament.

For the moment, indeed, his resignation is rather a gain than a loss to the Ministry. He has done already the peculiar, unpleasant, and difficult work which had to be done at the Educational Board, and the common conciliatory work which remains, his successor will do probably better. His great powers may well be kept in reserve till one of the exceptional occasions for which they are best fitted may call them forth. This change, as well as some others, therefore, has, on the whole, rather augmented than diminished the Parliamentary influence of Lord Palmerston's Administration.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—June 7th.

Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Nugger.

Brown, Captain F. W., Staff corps on duty, from Calcutta.

Yonge, Lieutenant C. W., 16th Regiment N. I., to join from Shanghai.

Anderson, Captain D. G., Royal Artillery on leave, from Kirkee.

Keays, Lieutenant W. T., Commissariat on duty, from Carwar.

DEPARTURES.—June 7th.

Millar, Surgeon 7th Regiment N. I., to rejoin to Poona.

Stokes, Captain, 4th King's Own Regiment to rejoin, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 6th June.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

56th Foot—Lieutenant G. S. Gubbins, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Colt, who retires 20th May 1864.

Ensign William Barnett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gubbins, promoted 20th May.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 7th June.

Mr. Alfred Row, 2nd Officer of the *Hugh Lindsay*, was permitted to resign the service at his own request on the 2nd instant.

Mr. George Ryder, 3rd Officer of the *Zenobia*, is permitted to resign the service at his own request from this date.

Mr. John Downes, 2nd Class Engineer attached to the Floating Batteries is to be paid up and discharged the service on the 8th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Ships.	Commanders.	From
7	Singapore (s)	Blake	Hongkong May 13.
	Tilly (s)	Thearle	Cochin June 3.
	Arabia (s)	Hamlin	Calcutta May 16.
	Morayshire	Pinton	London Dec. 31.
	Falkland	Muir	Moulmein Apr. 12.
	Euphrates (s)	Day	Calicut June 1.
	Western Empire	——	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

June	Ships.	Commanders.	To
7	King of Algeria	Curphey	Liverpool.
	Tim Wiffler	Cotter	Liverpool.
	Monarchy	Day	Madras.
	Nadershaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, from Hongkong.—Lieutenant Yonge, and servant; Mr. A. Smith; Mr. J. Berg; Mr. A. Dinson; Captain and Mrs. Brown and servant; Mr. Padiod; Mr. Domingo; Mr. P. Victoria; Mr. T. Gaudy; Mr. Nanjee and servant; Mr. Nathoo; Saik Abdool Ramon bin Zind and wife and 5 Deck.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Arabia*, from Calcutta.—Captain Trevors; Captain Roddey; Captain Stewart; Mr. Chittenden; Mr. Everitt; Mr. Kempe; Mr. Flemington, and four privates belonging to 28th Regiment.

Per Steamer *Euphrates*, from Calicut.—Dr. Campbell; Mr. Middleham; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Maxwell; M. Williamson; Mr. Evans; Mr. Burns; and 42 Deck.

The ship *Vicksburg*, D. Scott, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, for China &c., began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Ready Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 15s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. „
London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. „
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		
To China		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
867 Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co. Mar. 24
434 Baronet Family, Richmond. April 14
700 Birkby, Purdy. May 3
891 Caranjah, Clare—Prince of Wales Shipping Co. L.
655 Canada Belle, Henderson. Feb. 18
Chowringhee, Dixon.
882 Cyclops, Gardiner.—Ewart Latham & Co.
955 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Feb. 24
480 Empress, Piers.
654 Euretta, Stevenson Mar. 16
650 John Melhuish, Watts—Grey & Co. Mar. 31
781 Janet Mitchell, Branscombe.—Macnee & Co. April 5
Jorawur (s), Collur. April 6
725 Kennington Edwards. April 6
1312 Knight Errant, Quine.
1221 King Arthur—Greggs.
614 Leonidas, Thompson. Feb. 6
1207 Lightning, Frank.
1243 Mary Stenhouse Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon.
1091 Queen of the Clyde, Davis. Mar. 26
740 Ramillies, Denny.
1100 Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. J. & Sons. Mar. 17
1324 Sumatra, Dyer.
1174 Tiverton.
535 Wellington, Ditchburn. Feb. 9

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1936 Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 4
803 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovel & Co. Dec. 14
833 Budget, Belcher.
1255 British India—Patching. Mar. 26
1195 Banner, McCredie.
680 Clyde, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co.
1059 Charger, Smyth.
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
668 Celuta, Hayes, O. S. O. A.
1497 Dreadnought, Campbell. Jan. 16
1174 Dharwar, Soutit. Apl. 2
1393 Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.
1165 Gatineau, Cumming.—Souza Pinto and Co. April 9
1328 Hahneman, Philips.
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
912 India, Stewart. Feb. 25
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrom.
263 Madura, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Feb. 27
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1013 Magnolia, Brown. Jan. 27
459 Magdalen, Miller.
1510 Melmerby, Marley.
1917 Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co. Mar. 26
Nagasaki, Campbell, B. H. Cama. Mar. 9
491 Orixa, Gaffie.
1431 Pera, Nickels.
698 Palmyra, Richard.
1000 Roodee.
919 Rowantree, Lewis.
992 Remington, Pearson, Remington & Co. April 4
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 21
938 Tiger. March 8
943 Tulja, Sheppard. March 5
1154 Tythonus, Alexander.
1511 Wasp.
1225 Western Belle, Manson.
680 William Ritson, Brough—Stoehe Prieger & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1019 Almora, Groves.
833 Araminta, Bley. Feb. 8
217 Allana Dale, Chivers. Feb. 8
766 Bushire, Black. Mar 9
846 Fanny. Dec. 3
343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
425 Robert Seddon, Beets.
016 Tirrell, Morgan.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

533 Neptune, Veary.

FROM SWANSEA.

1163 India, Crawfords.

FROM AKYAB.

395 Empress of India.
695 Huntress.

FROM SHIELDS.

Tasmania Feb. 9

FROM THE CLYDE

999 City of Madras—Graham
988 City of Shanghae, Smith.
561 City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co. Mar. 9
995 City of Foochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co. Apr. 26
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1060 Dehryat Regum.
1100 Schah Gadie—Iron ship Company Limited.
W. Kidston.—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 18

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1175 Lydia, Williams—Carr. Feb. 27
150 Tyebjee. Feb. 20
450 Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co. (Limited.)

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM RANGOON.

202 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama. April 23
461 Cresswell, Archeser.
383 Empress of India, Harrison.
490 Hunter, Toyin.
725 Lady Valiant. Toltie.
775 Minerva, Beron.
345 Japan, Page.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
581 Waterlily, Brynan.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.
Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

571 Gustafva, Palm—Peel Cassels & Co.

FROM CHINA.

410 Canada.

FROM SINGAPORE.

677 Kensington, Tulloch.

FROM CALCUTTA.

309 Aristides.
Azelia Brown.
540 Anne, Henderson. May 11
432 Bengal, Rosse.
460 Carobel—Devereux. May 3
City of Palaces.
1037 Chatsworth, Jucker.
583 Comete, Dubern—Montanlord and Tallada. April 23
906 Coringa, Wilson.
1056 Day Dream.
477 Good Success, MacGregor. April 15
1444 H. C. Kidston, Jinman. May 3
Indian.
637 J. W. Brockman.
400 Jadelmann, Grant.
560 Jehangheer, McDermott. April 19
850 John Rennie.
1221 King Arthur, Marshall. May 7
Merle Blance.
North West.
1309 Northern Empire.
1075 Natolia.
994 Portland.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
692 Raby Castle.
698 Schah Jehan. May 3
976 Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.
1031 Speedy. May 7
363 Teazer.
Turkey Feb. 6
1286 Timoor Shah, Dodd.
245 Western Empire. April 6

FROM MAULMAIN.

1199 Baden, (a) Stilson.
China.
Colonel Burney.
886 Ellen Maria. April
339 Empress of China.
423 Hamilton, Bragdon.
1050 Ocean Bell—Cohen & Co.
W. Stevenson.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Nussur Muszed.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 30, Ship *Mary Ann*, Chevalier from Cochin 10th May; touched at Point de Galle 15th May; *Calabar*, Thompson, from Bombay 9th May; *George Kendall*, Cod, from Liverpool 10th Jan.; *Ida*, Milner, from Sydney 19th March; touched at Akyab 20th May; *Immaculate Conception*, ——from Cochin 12th May; *Maulmein*, Patterson, from Akyab 27th May; touched at Chittagong 28th May; *Thunder* and *Charles Gray* particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 30, French Barque *Novateur*, Martin, from Bopanapady 20th May. 31, Ship *John Vanner*, W. Moore, from Syney 10th April.

DEPARTURES.—May 31, Ship *Canning*, J. Sharp, to London: Ship *Queen of England*, P, McKenzie, to Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	268 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	82 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100		47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	160 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	182 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	225 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175		95 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	24 per ct.
East India Bank		......	12 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,200 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 80,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 38,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400		Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	Rs. 250 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 6,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 400 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	400 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
„ Loan 1835-36	98
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	106⅞
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	116

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„	10
Spanish Dollars	„	210
Carolus	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	230
German Crowns	„	214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	„	222
Bar Silver	„	105-8
Gold Leaf	„	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (2nd June 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	610 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	610 to 615
New Oomravuttee	„	575 to 595
New Dharwar Sawgined	„	655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	560 to 570
New Veeravul	„	540 to 545
New Khandeish	„	540 to 545
New Poratchee	„	530 to 340
New Accote	„	605 to 610
New Mangalore	„	540 to 545
New Hinghungaut	„	660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-6 to 6-8 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	6-6 to 6-8
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 34. 33 to 34.
Niger	„	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honerable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London.......The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool.......Do. do.
Manchester.......Do. do.
Scotland.......The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland.......The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0½d. do.
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
One „ „ .... 2s. 0d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight, (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11¾d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. „
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand .... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:— to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
„ 2 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ On Demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 7th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris*, Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
Sight .... 1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-61 cts. „
3 Do. Do. .... „ 2-55 „ „
Sight .... „ 2-50 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Arthur J. L. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. do.
1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0½d. „
Do. „ Demand } 1s. 11¾d. „
Do. Scotland „ }
Do. Ireland „ }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight .... 3 „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „

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Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	6	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	8	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	69

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Pains in the Limbs.—Muscular pains are sometimes insufferably distressing. Though they may not impair the general health at first, ultimately, such must be their effect, if permitted to continue unrelieved. It should be generally known that, after fomentation with warm salt and water, Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed upon the affected part twice a-day, gives infinite ease, and secures ultimate recovery. Holloway's Pills should also be taken, to assist in the cure—they prevent all weak and numb feelings so apt to prevail after neuralgic and rheumatic attacks. A lady writes:—"After suffering a martyrdom from a severe attack of rheumatism, and obtaining no relief from the faculty, I tried your Ointment and Pills, and I rejoice to say they quickly cured me."

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